FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 SEPTEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss escaped an "assassination attempt" in which five people were killed by a car bomb on 5 September, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Al-Huss was reportedly "slightly wounded" in the incident, the radio added.

In recent political developments, President Amin al-Jumayyil returned from Damascus on 3 September after meeting with Syrian leaders, Damascus radio reported. Talks centered on promoting the process of normalization in Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil reported to the Cabinet meeting the next day that his meeting in Damascus will have a "positive" effect on the current security and political situation and that his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad is giving the salvation process his "unlimited" support, Beirut radio noted.

In the afternoon of 4 September, Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt left for Damascus for talks with Syrian officials about joint efforts to accelerate the national salvation process, the radio added.

Maghreb

Libyan Celebrations — Syrian Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah returned to Damascus after attending the celebrations in Tripoli of Libya's 1 September revolution, Damascus radio reported. PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance also departed Tripoli on 3 September after attending the celebrations, JANA noted.

Western Sahara — A total of 298 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 391 injured during operations by the Saharan People's Liberation Army in the last 15 Days of August, according to a 3 September SDAR communique cited by APS.

Iraq-FRG

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Bonn on a 2-day "working visit," and held separate meetings with his FRG counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, DPA reported.

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AFP: Further on 'Arafat-Cheysson Meeting

NC011535 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, Sept 1 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today delayed his departure from Tunis at the close of a working visit to meet with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat for more than an hour, diplomats said. Mr 'Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, returned at dawn from an African tour and later met for 75 minutes with Mr Cheysson, who was on a 36-hour visit for talks with Tunisian officials.

The meeting, Mr 'Arafat said, touched, among other subjects, on a recent Israeli air raid that reportedly killed 81 cadres of Mr 'Arafat's Fatah, the largest group in the PLO, who were in a prison in Syrian controlled territory. He said he also discussed the talks he had recently with other Palestinian factions in Aden and Algiers on next month's meeting of the Palestinian National Council, the parliament in exile.

Mr 'Arafat said he thanked Mr Cheysson for "the support that France brings to the Palestinian position in all fields and at all times." Mr 'Arafat said he gave Mr Cheysson a letter for French President Francois Mitterrand to thank him for French support.

Aden VOP on Algiers Talk; Cheysson-'Arafat Meeting

GF050633 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The final session of the national dialogue between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance, comprised of the PFLP, the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine], the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, was held in the Algerian capital on Saturday. The positive atmosphere reflected the concern for the construction and bolstering of Palestinian national unity under the PLO's leadership. The meeting also agreed on the importance and significance of speeding up the convocation of the 17th session of the PNC, according to a decision of the historical Aden-Algiers agreement on a place and date clearly specified. The primary goal of the meeting is to protect the historic accomplishments achieved by our people during the years of their struggle and to strengthen their legitimate establishments at a time when some Arab sides and their agents are trying to disrupt its activities and capabilities to resume the struggle in all fields in the service of their imperialist and Zionist masters.

The day before yesterday the participants agreed to put a high priority on setting a date for another meeting, during which all details will be discussed. The meeting will precede the PNC's convocation.

Regarding our international relations, during an official visit with Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, the French external relations minister decided to postpone his departure from Tunis in order to meet with Brother Abu 'Ammar at his official residence in Tunis the day before yesterday. This was of great political significance. Cheysson affirmed to Brother Abu 'Ammar France's unwavering and supportive stance on the national rights of the Palestinian people, and also that France still regards the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under its legitimate leadership, which is led by Brother Abu 'Ammar.

Minister Cheysson's concern to affirm French policy regarding the PLO before departing the Tunis airport, that the rights of the Palestinian people are sacred rights and that his visit to Tunis gave him a valuable chance to meet with the experts on the international political arena, is significant in relation to the high-ranking position which the PLO and its leadership occupy in international politics.

PLO Radio Reports on 'Arafat's African Tour

JN311745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in San'a' last night. Our correspondent says they discussed the latest Palestinian developments, current Arab and international developments, and Palestinian-Yemeni relations and ways to bolster them.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in San'a' from Zimbabwe yesterday at the conclusion of a tour of a number of East African states during which he held official talks with the leaders of these states. Formations of Zimbabwean planes accompanied Abu 'Ammar's private plane.

Abu 'Ammar sent a cable of greetings to Mr Robert Mugabe in which he said:

As I leave your beautiful country, I would like to express to you, your government and party, and the friendly people of Zimbabwe our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for your hospitality.

On his way to San'a' the day before yesterday, Abu 'Ammar stopped over in Seychelles where he was received by the minister of defense and a number of senior officials. Abu 'Ammar held talks and briefed them on the latest Palestinian developments.

In the VIP room, Abu 'Ammar made a statement to television, radio, and the local news agency in which he dealt with the serious Middle East developments and the mounting Zionist terrorism against the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory, affirming the strong ties of struggle between the Palestinian people and the peoples of Africa.

In Tunis yesterday, the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, published the text of the joint Palestinian-Zimbabwean statement. The statement pointed out that the Palestinian-Zimbabwean talks showed an identity of views and affirmed the need to strengthen ties between the Palestinian people and the people of Zimbabwe. Both sides stressed that no just or permanent peace will be realized in the Middle East if the Palestinian people do not gain their legitimate rights. The two sides expressed mutual support for holding an international conference on the Middle East in which the PLO takes part. They condemned the policies of Israel and South Africa and declared their support for the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against the policy of racial discrimination which threatens world peace and security. They demanded the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Lebanon in accordance with the UN resolutions.

TAP on 'Arafat Meeting With Algerian Officials 3 Sep

LD041826 Tunis TAP in French 1340 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, 4 Sep (TAP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, held a discussion Monday night in Algiers with Mohamed Charif Messaadia, official of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. The discussion, which lasted 2 hours, focused in particular on the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian scene, the Algiers agreement (signed last July by Fatah and the Democratic Alliance) as well as on the upcoming session of the Palestinian National Council. The PLO and Algerian officials agreed at the end of the discussion to continue their permanent contacts in order to deal with these developments.

Fatah Dissident Rejects PNC Convocation

JN041522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 4 Sep (SANA) — Brother Samih Abu Kuwayk, alias Qadri, Fatah provisional command member, has stated he rejects holding the PNC under the current circumstances. He said holding the PNC under these circumstances and under conditions 'Arafat wants aims to rescue 'Arafat's course and its symbols which are toppling.

In a statement to *TISHRIN* today, Abu Kuwayk said that convening the PNC while differences dominate the Palestinian arena constitutes a real danger not only to PLO unity, but also to the future of the Palestinian cause. He added that convening the PNC under these circumstances means renewing loyalty to 'Arafat's course which has led the Palestinian cause into its current dangers and mistakes. To follow 'Arafat's course aims at striking a deal with U.S. plans, whether it is the Reagan plan or that of the confederation.

Brother Abu Kuwayk holds those who want to convene the PNC responsible for splitting the PLO, stabbing our people's aspirations, and disregarding the sacrifices of the Arab people on their path to achieve unity, liberation, and progress. He stated the PNC must not convene before taking into consideration developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, especially in the Lebanese arena.

Abu Kuwayk said: The attitude of continuing with the policy imposed on the PLO after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon does not want to consider the victories achieved by our Palestinian and Lebanese masses, supported by Syria and the socialist bloc. Abu Kuwayk asserted that 'Arafat constitutes a real obstacle to the national trend, a development our region has witnessed after abrogating the 17 May agreement and after liberating West Beirut. Abu Kuwayk said the basic point which every Palestinian struggler must realize before going to the PNC is that 'Arafat and his course must be toppled.

Abu Kuwayk reviewed 'Arafat's deviations since 1966, his support for As-Sadat's treason against the Arab cause, and the Palestinian fighters' departure from Beirut. He said 'Arafat must be toppled in order to solve the crises of Fatah and the PLO. He asserted that the Fatah uprising came to entrench the PLO's line which is defined in the National Charter.

On Palestinian-Syrian relations, Qadri asserted the necessity of these relations and the decisive alliance with Syria. He said the same situation applies to our relations with the Nationalist Lebanese Forces.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews PLA Commander in Jordan

GF021453 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 1 Sep 84 p 21

[Interview with Colonel Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Mahmud Khalil in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Khalil] It was reported recently there was a plan to gather the Palestinian forces that are scattered in camps belonging to the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] in Jordan. How true is this?

[Al-Khatib] Whoever spread this report is in a better position to answer this question. However, I would like to say that any plan to gather the Palestinian forces is a positive plan considering that gathering these forces will essentially serve the land and the cause.

[Khalil] How will the process of compulsory enlistment of the Palestinians into the units of the PLA take place in Jordan?

[Al-Khatib] There is an agreement on this matter between the PLO and the Jordanian Armed Forces. The agreement states the necessity of providing the PLA forces with a number appropriate for the development of these forces. To tell the truth, we receive all kinds of support from our brothers in the Jordanian Army.

[Khalil] There are rumors saying that (Abu at-Tayyib), commander of the "17 Forces" in Fatah, will take charge of the PLA command in Jordan and that Colonel Na'im al-Khatib will retire for health reasons.

[Al-Khatib] You yourself say these are rumors, and whether or not these rumors are true depends on their source. To tell the truth, I have nothing to support these rumors, and I can declare they are tendentious. I know well that this rumor and others are being transmitted in order to destroy confidence in the unity of the PLA command and to influence its morale in general. I believe that whoever spreads such rumors is an intriguer.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported

Near Sidon

JN311845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men carried out a surprise attack against a Zionist military patrol north of

Sidon in occupied southern Lebanon this morning. The attack, in which machine guns and rockets were used, resulted in the destruction of a Zionist military jeep and the killing or wounding of all its occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but declined, as usual, to mention Zionist losses. The spokesman said his forces carried out a large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of citizens in connection with the operation. The resistance men who carried out the operation withdrew safely to base.

Near Tyre, Sidon

JN011735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have attacked a Zionist military position north of Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. The attack, which was carried out with RPG's and machine guns, scored direct hits at the enemy position and killed or wounded several enemy soldiers.

A Zionist spokesman admitted our fighters' daring attack, but claimed that his forces sustained no casualties. The spokesman added that the Israeli forces fired in all directions and searched the area for the resistance men. However, all these attempts were in vain.

The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men also attacked another Zionist position north of Sidon in occupied southern Lebanon. They used rockets and machine guns in their attack. They destroyed the Zionist position and killed or wounded all its occupants. The Zionist spokesman admitted the attack but, as usual, declined to note his losses.

Near Marj 'Uyun, Al-Ghaziyah

JN021733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men yesterday detonated a remote-controlled high explosive charge as a Zionist military patrol was passing near the village of Marj 'Uyun in occupied southern Lebanon. The explosion destroyed a Zionist military jeep and killed or wounded all its occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, and claimed only one Zionist soldier was wounded. The spokesman said his forces cordoned off the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of helping the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Another group of resistance men also detonated a remote-controlled high explosive charge yesterday while a Zionist military patrol was passing on the main road of the town of Al-Ghaziyah in occupied southern Lebanon. The explosion destroyed a Zionist military vehicle and killed or wounded all its occupants. The Zionist spokesman also admitted the operation but declined to note his losses. He said his forces immediately cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search campaign for the resistance men. However, the attempts were in vain.

Near Ansar, in Sidon

JN031811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are further escalating their heroic operations against the soldiers and equipment of the Zionist invasion forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting on them more losses and casualties.

A group of resistance men detonated a remote-controlled high explosive charge as a Zionist military patrol was passing near Ansar in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The explosion destroyed a large military vehicle and killed or wounded all its occupants.

Another group of resistance men yesterday attacked a military roadblock of the agent militias in Sidon, the capital of occupied southern Lebanon. Using machine guns and hand grenades in their attack, the resistance men killed or wounded several soldiers of the agent militias. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations but, as usual, refrained from noting his losses. The spokesman said the Israeli forces and the agent militia elements immediately besieged the two areas, waged an intensive search campaign, and arrested about 50 Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who safely withdrew to their bases.

KUNA Reports Chedli Klibi's Talks in Ireland

LD041901 Kuwait KUNA in English 1554 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Dublin, Sept 4 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi Tuesday held wide-ranging talks on a number of Middle East topics with Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Barry. Among the subjects covered were developments in Lebanon and the Gulf war, the Palestine question, Arab-European relations and the Euro-Arab dialogue, a ministry spokesman said.

During the meeting Barry reiterated the European Community's position, as detailed in the Venice declaration, on the Arab-Israel dispute. This was that the Palestinians had a right to self determination, that the PLO should be associated with any peace negotiations and that all states in the area, including Israel, should be allowed to exist within secure borders, the ministry spokesman recalled. Barry also expressed the belief that all of the occupied Arab lands should be returned as part of a negotiated settlement.

Klibi's visit to Ireland was arranged because at present it holds the presidency of the European Community. The secretary general has a practice of travelling to each state during its six-month term as the head of the EEC for a review of Middle East developments with its foreign minister.

The secretary-general and his entourage are due in London Wednesday, but, according to the British Foreign Office, there are no plans for Klibi to meet any ministers in the U.K. However it is understood that Arab League Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs 'Adnan Umran will be having talks with a senior British Foreign Office official.

GULF AFFAIRS

AL-QABAS: GCC States Finance Military Maneuvers

GF041448 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 3 Sep 84 p 1

[Husayn 'Abd ar-Rahman report]

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned from Gulf military sources that the GCC states have allocated approximately 5 million Kuwaiti dinars for financing the military maneuvers to be conducted by GCC infantry and air force units in Saudi Arabia next month. The sources added that military equipment and vehicles will be dispatched to the maneuvers immediately after the completion of final arrangements by the GCC General Secretariat.

BAHRAIN

Briefs

Foreign Trade Figures — Manama, 1 Sep (WAKH) — A book published by the Central Office for Statistics on Bahrain's foreign trade in 1983 says that Bahrain's oil revenues fell from 1182.1 million Bahraini dinars in 1982 to 972 million dinars in 1983. Bahrain's non-petroleum exports rose from 152.5 million dinars in 1982 to 169.9 million dinars in 1983, an increase of 10.8 percent. Exports totaled 1,172.9 million dinars in 1983 compared with 1,389.3 million dinars in 1982. The value of Bahrain's oil imports in 1983 was 526.2 million dinars, compared with 693.9 million dinars in 1982. The value of Bahrain's total imports in 1983 was 1,226.4 million dinars, compared with 1,323.4 million dinars in 1982. Bahrain's gold imports in 1983 totaled 6,577 kg, of which 3,031 kg were imported from Switzerland, 2,645 kg from the Netherlands, and 474 kg from the United Kingdom. At 97,810,950 dinars, Bahrain's imports from Japan in 1983 were the highest from any single country. [Summary] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 1 Sep 84 GF]

KUWAIT

Foreign Affairs Minister on Gulf War, USSR Arms Deal

PM311105 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 27 Aug-2 Sep pp 32,33

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah by 'Ali Hashim in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you expect the Arab summit to be held in Riyadh as scheduled despite Arab differences?

Answer: We hope the Riyadh summit will be held as scheduled unless developments occur that could lead to its postponement. It is no secret that events in our Arab homeland are fast developing and we do not know what tomorrow will bring. However, we hope that things will proceed normally.

Question: The Gulf war has somewhat abated although it has not stopped. Do you believe the present situation is the calm before the storm or is it a preparatory stage to halting the war?

Answer: We have persistently exerted efforts on all levels to put an end to the Gulf war and we will continue to make such efforts without wavering. This war is damaging to everybody. If it has calmed down today it will flare up again tomorrow unless a drastic end is put to it. You realize that sisterly Iraq has welcomed and continues to welcome halting this war which has harmed both sides as well as the peoples of the area, though to a lesser extent. We will not give up until we put out the flames of this war with the cooperation of the sincere ones.

Question: The United States recently carried out maneuvers training special forces for war in the Gulf area. What is your comment?

Answer: We are not concerned with any maneuvers the United States or other countries carry out. Also, we are not concerned with international rumors. Our view is well known, namely not to recognize any intervention in our area and to condemn it.

Question: Is there hope of Iran accepting the present mediations by the group of Islamic countries and other countries in order to stop the war?

Answer: If we lose hope then there will be despair and if despair replaces hope then there is destruction. I say yes, inspite of Iran's intransigence and its rejection of many mediations. However, I am certain that officials in Iran will put the people's interest above all things. Indeed, I am sure they are doing so now,and therefore hopes are pinned on the wise and reasonable ones who have the final say.

Question: Have the efforts to persuade Japan to reduce its trade with Iran in order to force it to accept negotiations for a peaceful solution been successful?

Answer: I believe Japan has interests with both parties, Iraq and Iran. I believe its trade [with Iran] has lessened due to the attacks on the tankers. In my view, the acceptance of negotiations by both sides could come about only through reason, bringing views closer, and narrowing the gap between them, as well as by convincing them of the benefits that could be achieved for the present and future generations.

Question: What is the attitude of Kuwait and the GCC states with regard to direct U.S. intervention in the Gulf?

Answer: We have said we are against any foreign intervention whether direct or indirect, whether this intervention comes from the West or the East. Foreign intervention would only further inflame the situation and will not solve the problem. The only intervention we accept is intervention to end the war provided this is acceptable to the two combatant parties. We consider such intervention with the consent of both sides as an intervention for the well-being of everybody. Otherwise, it will be an evil that we will not accept.

Question: Can any political significance be attached to the Kuwaiti defense minister's visit to Moscow?

Answer: I would say no. The purchase of arms from here or there is not politics but trade. I buy arms I need and pay the costs. It is a commercial deal whether it is concluded with the East or the West. The arms I buy with my money is not the concern of anybody. It is my own concern and it is a purely commercial deal.

Question: It has been said that the arms intended to be purchased from the Soviet Union will be accompanied by Soviet experts who will come to Kuwait and to the Gulf region. Is this true?

Answer: The arms I buy are for use and not for storage. I buy arms which I know how to use. Some of the modern arms I buy I need to learn how to use, whether I learn how to use them in the country of the seller or in my own country. I buy arms that I only use myself and nobody uses them on my behalf. I might receive training on them by the seller for a period of time but I will not leave it to the trainer forever. Moreover, who said I buy arms with their trainers? How would I buy arms I do not know how to use? We are not concerned with tendentious reports casting doubts on everything and misrepresenting the truth.

Question: Was there coordination between Kuwait and the GCC states regarding Kuwait's military deal with Moscow?

Answer: It is no secret that we have long-standing friendly relations with the Soviet Union since it stood on our side and supported our problems. We highly appreciate these stands by the Soviet Union. The arms purchase we concluded is a matter of friendship and interest between our countries. There exists no planfor coordination with the GCC states. This is a bilateral arms deal between us and the Soviet Union.

AL-ANBA' Denounces Plan To Occupy Mosque

LD040857 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0746 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Sep (KUNA) — The newspaper *AL-ANBA'* has denounced the attempt planned against the holy mosque to which the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, referred in his speech. Observers have described the speech as fiery. Al-Qadhdhafi said a group of Libyan pilgrims were planning to launch an armed offensive on the streets of Mecca with the object of occupying the holy mosque. The paper said that in his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has called on the Libyan groups to abandon their designs and to cooperate with the Saudi authorities.

The paper wrote that "the Libyan leader's words reveal a number of bitter facts over which one must not pause without trying to define the responsibilities for them, and to register principled stands irrespective of the crime and those behind it."

The most painful thing, the paper added, was that such a plan which would shed the blood of the Muslims had been planned in the holiest of lands and on the most venerated day of the Muslims.

The paper added that a terrorist attempt had taken place in the past, and since then sinful attempts have been made to distort the picture of sanctity and prayer in the land of Mecca, and intelligence mercenaries have been smuggling arms and threatening the heart of the city at a time when the atheists feel ashamed to wage war there.

In conclusion, the paper wrote: "The Al-Aqsa Mosque is under siege and is being desecrated. Why do you not send your men there, gentlemen."

Kuwait Discovers Two 'Major' Oil Deposits

GF021805 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Kuwait has struck major new oil seams which could boost the life of its reserves to 250 years at current production rates, giving it an extra 75 years oil wealth, diplomatic sources said on Thursday.

Kuwait has located two big oil deposits which officials believe could increase proven reserves to 90 to 100 billion barrels, they quoted a recent diplomatic report as saying. These would rank as the world's second largest, behind Saudi Arabia with proven reserves of 165 billion barrels and on a par with the Soviet Union's 90 billion.

Kuwait's proven reserves were officially assessed at 67 billion barrels at the end of 1983, which would last 175 years at present levels of output.

Prices

It is pumping 1.05 million barrels a day (bpd) under a quota agreed within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in March 1983 to help shore up oil prices. Analysts noted Kuwait has by far the longest lifespan in proven oil reserves of any major producer. Iraq, whose oil is estimated to last about 100 years at present pumping rates, is a distant second. With a population of only 1.67 million people and one of the world's highest levels of per capita income, Kuwait is in the enviable position of not having to draw down its oil reserves very heavily in coming years. This was recognised in 1981 when, after spiralling oil prices in the 1970s, the country declared it would limit future production to a maximum 1.5 million bpd in order to conserve its "underground investment."

Deposits

Diplomatic sources said the new oil finds comprise large deposits of light crude in the Magwa field south of Kuwait City, and highly sulphurous crude in a reservoir straddling the western border with Iraq. The diplomatic report also said Iranian air attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf, which started in May when the Kuwaiti tanker *Umm Casbah* was hit, have had little impact on Kuwait's oil sales. Several measures were introduced to limit the impact on sales. Tankers started night sailings, replacements were offered on cargo losses and a twice-weekly shuttle system was started to move oil to Fujairah in the Arabian Sea for ship-to-ship transfers there.

Stocks

The report said Kuwait chartered at least three and possibly four VLCC's (Very Large Crude Carriers) for floating storage and additional shuttle capacity. The national oil company also bolstered stocks at its European refining and distribution networks. Monthly shipments varied but in June some five million barrels were shipped to Europe for stockpiling, the report said. Shipping sources said a relative lull in air attacks in the waterway over the last two months had reduced the need for the shuttle system and foreign vessels were again calling normally at Kuwait ports.

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil Minister Visits Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia

For Malaysian, Indonesian, and Australian coverage of Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani's 29 August-1 September visit to Malaysia, his 1 September visit to Indonesia, and his subsequent 4-day visit to Australia, see the Malaysia section of the 28 August-5 September Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT*, the Indonesia section of the 5 September Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT*, and theAustralasia section of the 5 September Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues, respectively.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD: 'No Change' in U.S. Middle East Policy

GF021417 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Sep (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* warned that U.S. policy is currently involved in a complicated crisis, and under such circumstances it hints about power, makes threats, and does not hesitate to use its power when necessary.

The paper affirmed there is no change in U.S. policy as is claimed by those who adopt this policy. On the second anniversary of the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut, which is also the second anniversary of the Reagan initiative, the United States came out with two contradictory stances regarding this initative and with a new stance which stems from the policy of power.

AL-ITTIHAD said that after U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick had announced Reagan's initiative had become useless, other officials affirmed the initiative is still alive, while some news reports pointed out there has been a dispute in President Reagan's administration on the initiative. We do not believe this dispute is of great importance because President Reagan's stance on this issueis the decisive one, and perhaps the protectors of this political uproar are responsible for the contradiction in the statements of the U.S. officials.

The newspaper pointed out the statement made by U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, in which he affirmed the principle of power and its use whenever necessary in order to serve U.S. goals, which their American owners believe to be goals of peace and freedom, as in the Camp David accord or in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which has been foiled.

AL-ITTIHAD said that although the U.S. secretary of the Navy describes the principle of using power in U.S. policy as a strategic change, the core of the matter does not exceed the further escalation of the principle of power or the policy of the threat of war or the cold war, particularly in light of Soviet nuclear superiority, while the United States believes the Camp David accord is almost frozen in the Middle East, U.S. military interference in Lebanon has collapsed before the strikes inflicted by the Lebanese people, and the Reagan initiative has also met with the Israeli and Arab rejection.

In conclusion the paper said that thus there is no strategic change in U.S. policy, and all that matters is that the U.S. State Department is undergoing a crisis which forces it to use threats, its usual course in a crisis.

Western Countries React to Libya-Morocco Pact

GF021430 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0653 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-FAJR* expressed its astonishment at the discomfort shown by the superpowers following the declaration of the establishment of the Libyan-Moroccan federation and called upon the Arab countries to study their reaction and to learn the dimensions and goals of the international movement.

The newspaper said that the pact between Libya and Morocco was merely the first step toward cooperation between the two peoples. The superpowers and significant leaderships have begun to study this reaction. French President Mitterrand is keeping in contact with the Arab Maghreb countries; Washington announced it is studying tje argeement between the two countries; the politicians of Spain met to study the effect of this federation on the sovereignty of Gibraltar; and Moscow sent urgent messages to the leaderships of the Arab Maghreb countries.

AL-FAJR ruled out that the concern of France and Spain over the federation of the two Arab countries has any relation to the security of the Strait of Gibraltar and the situation in Chad, because the federation between Libya and Morocco will not affect the security of Gibraltar and will not shake the stability of Chad. In conclusion, the newspaper affirmed that any form of united cooperation among the Arab countries disturbs the superpowers, not because they fear for their security, but because they prefer to deal with us seperately, where each of our countries is in a different valley, far from the other. Thus the Arab countries should study international movements in order to know the dimensions of those movements. If a federation among us disturbs them, are we going to be unable to protect the will of our peoples, which desire to unite their ranks and achieve their solidarity?

Briefs: UAE

Abu Dhabi Budget Approved — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, today approved the general budget law of Abu Dhabi Emirate for the year 1984. The revenues from the general budget during 1984 are estimated at 20,242,913,000 dirhams, while expenditures from the budget for the same year are estimated at 21,730,349,000 dirhams. [Text] [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Sep 84 GF]

PDRY

YSP Secretary Returns From Algeria 4 Sep

GF041452 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, arrived in Aden today after a visit to the democratic and popular Republic of Algeria.

During his visit he conveyed a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front and president of the democratic and popular Republic of Algeria. The message dealt with the cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries and developments in the Arab arena.

Briefs: PDRY

PDRY Envoys to Somalia, China — Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad issued two decrees of the Presidium Council appointing Brother Muhammad 'Abduh Shufa' PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Somalia, and Brother Ibrahim 'Abdallah as-Sa'idi PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. [Summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 84 GF]

YAR

Deputy Chief of Staff Returns From Libya

GF041842 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Muhammad Salah, deputy chief of staff for military affairs and member of the Standing Committee, returned to San'a' from Tripoli today after leading our country's delegation to the Libyan people's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Libyan 1 September revolution.

In a statement to SABA' upon his arrival, the deputy chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee said he is carrying a reply message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, in reply to the message which he delivered to him on bilateral relations and the Arab situation. During their stay in Libya, he and his accompanying delegation visited several military colleges where they viewed military exercises.

Mubarak, Algeria's Benjedid Exchange Messages

NC011846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the following cable from Chadli Benjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN secretary general, who passed through Egyptian airspace:

I am pleased, while crossing the fraternal Republic of Egypt's airspace, to express to you my sincerest greetings and best wishes. I am pleased to praise the brotherly ties that link our fraternal peoples. I wish Your Excellency continued health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the fraternal people of Egypt.

President Mubarak replied with the following cable:

I received with gratitude the tender cable you sent while passing through the Arab Egypt's airspace. I am pleased to thank you for your noble feelings towards myself and towards your brothers in the Republic of [words indistinct]. I wish you a successful journey and beseech God to grant us success in serving the issues of our glorious Arab nation. I wish you the best of health and happiness and continued progress and advancement for your fraternal people.

Ghali Urges Revival of Afro-Asian Movement

NC040558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed the need to revive the role of the Afro-Asian movement which, he said, helped its countries some 30 years ago to gain independence, adopt nonaligned policies, and develop their economies. The movement, Ghali added, also combatted apartheid everywhere.

In an interview to be published in tomorrow's issue of *AL-AKHBAR*, Ghali said the Afro-Asian movement still has a lot to do in helping its countries confront the challenges facing them.

Dr Ghali said that during his recent talks with Japanese and Chinese officials in Tokyo and Beijing, he proposed the idea of tripatriate cooperation between Japan and China, the African countries, and Egypt. Such cooperation, Ghali added, can serve the interests of African and Asian peoples and enhance their development efforts.

Dr Ghali pointed out that officials in both countries have demonstrated their willingness to study this idea and examine the best ways to implement it.

Dr Ghali noted that it is worthwhile to persuade the Japanese and Chinese powers to actively participate in the Afro-Asian movement. He concluded by expressing his hope that the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference will be an opportunity to create a favorable psychological atmosphere for resuscitating the spirit which accompanied the birth of this movement — the movement which marked one of the most glorious eras of the Afro-Asian peoples in modern history.

Ghali Ends Paris Visit; Leaves for Kinshasa

NC011629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, 1 Sept (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Paris this afternoon for Kinshasa, at the end of a 2-day visit to France.

Before his departure, Dr Ghali met with Sudanese Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman and with the foreign minister of the Central African Republic at Paris airport. He discussed with them the topics for the regional conference scheduled to start in Kinshasa tomorrow, Sunday [2 September], and coordination among the three countries on these subjects.

The foreign ministers of Sudan and the Central African Republic left aboard the same plane as Dr Ghali.

U.S. Plane 'Forced' To Land at Cairo Airport

NC042037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — The *AL-AKHBAR* daily revealed that a U.S. transport plane was forced to land at Cairo Airport the day before yesterday [2 September] because it entered Egyptian airspace without prior permission.

In its Wednesday issue, the paper says the plane was allowed to continue on its trip to Jidda after its pilot was interrogated and fined $10,000.

The paper pointed out that the U.S. plane, which was en route from London to Jidda, was monitored by air traffic controllers to be flying in Egyptian airspace without permission. The air traffic controllers immediately notified the air defense organ, which asked the captain to land at Cairo Airport for an investigation. The pilot admitted his fault.

Saddam Receives Call From Jordan's King Husayn

JN041810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call from his brother King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The two leaders exchanged congratulations on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. King Husayn expressed his pleasure at the firmly established Iraqi victory over the Iranian regime's aggression and reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its just battle in defense of Iraq's soil and the Arab nation's dignity.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Hijacking

JN041128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that three passengers from the hijacked Iranian plane have asked for political asylum in Iraq. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that the three passengers' request was been made through the International Committee of Red Cross. He pointed out that the hijacked Iranian plane's crew and remaining passengers left Baghdad early this morning. The spokesman stressed that the Red Cross mission was granted the necessary facilities to enable it to contact the passengers and become acquainted with their intentions.

The spokesman said that this Iraqi step stems from the noble Arab principles and ethics, embodies the tolerant spirit of the Islamic message, and expresses Iraq's deep understanding of its values, principles, and the dictates of its genuine revolutionary trend. The spokesman said that Iraq offered the passengers and the crew all the care they needed and treated them in accordance with the privisions of humane international law. He added that they were treated as Iraq's guests while they were in Iraq.

Ambassador to Kuwait Comments on Gulf War

LD021357 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1218 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Sep (KUNA) — Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani today expressed hope that the Iraqi-Iranian war will end and that just peace will prevail in the region, ensuring Iraq's legitimate rights without harming the rights of others.

Ghani said in a press conference here today, on the fourth anniversary of the start of the war, that Iraq exerts every effort to grasp opportunities for stopping the war which has been going on since September 1980.

The Iraqi ambassador described the situation in Iraq as firm and strong. He said that despite the hostile aggressions to which Iraq is exposed and the fact that some states support the Iranian regime, our position is satisfactory from all aspects — economic, military, internal, political, and social. He described the situation in Iran as deteriorating on all levels.

'Abd al-Jabbar Ghani pointed out in a statement circulated at the conference that between 4 September 1980 and 31 August 1984, Iran has lost 857 fighter aircraft and military helicopters. He added that during the same period it lost 4,022 tanks, 1,912 transporters, 637 other vehicles, 2,215 guns, and 3,287 naval vessels — among them very large naval vessels and 367 boats. Ghani went on to say that "the insistence of the Iranian regime on continuing the aggression reflects a Zionist desire to have Iraq preoccupied and clearly expresses the cemented relations between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime."

The Iraqi ambassador urged the countries which supply Iran with weapons to stop supplying it "in order to help stop the war." He appealed to all states to adopt a correct posture which represents the interests of their peoples and of the friendly peoples. Ghani stressed that there is a coincidence "of views and joint interests between Iraq and Turkey." He said that relations between the two countries are firm and distinguished and are proceeding very well."

Ambassador to France Inteviewed on War

LD041807 Paris Domestic Service in French 0540 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Interview with Dr Muhammad Sadiq al-Mashshat, ambassador in Paris, by correspondent Ralph Pinto; time and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Al-Mashshat] It is Khomeyni who is the leader although he has some mullahs and some officers around him. It is Khomeyni because he has exploited the religious movement for a political end and to convince the poor people that it is for Islam: that is to say that he uses Islam for a political end, to make war against Iraq, with a view to annexing Iraq: He has stated this.

[Pinto] Mr Ambassador, this war has been going on for 4 years now, but one may pose the question, firstly about Arab solidarity — since there is all the same an Arab League with a charter, there are resolutions which have been endorsed, for example in Fes — and then one may pose the question: Why Arab solidarity?

[Al-Mashshat] It must be stressed that all the Arab peoples are with Iraq because they see that we are the victims of aggression, they see that a foreign country wants to annex Iraq. Secondly, all the Arab governments in the Arab league support Iraq except for two, that is Syria and Libya, because Syria and Libya are allied with Iran against Iraq and against the Arab cause, against the Arab interest.

[Pinto] Do you think they are doing what they should, that they are doing enough, or that they are pretending a bit?

[Al-Mashshat] Frankly, we hope that they will do much more because the challenge, the danger, the threat is very great for a small country like Iraq to fight for 4 years along a 1,200 kilometer front against an aggressor which is four times greater in area, three or four times greater in population, and has economic means one, two, or three times as great as Iraq. In spite of that, this shows that the Iraqi people are proud of their country, of their regime, of their leader, their president.

[Pinto] Mr Ambassador, do you think that the Europeans realize that if the war continues and if things take a real turn for the worse, that is if there is a question of the straits being closed, if the revolution starts being exported to the Arab peninsula, do you think that the Europeans, for example, realize that it is much more serious than they want to think, than they imagine?

[Al-Mashshat] If Khomeyni succeeds in his invasion effort this will destabilize the whole region and this will influence your interest in the region. I am surprised that the European countries are doing so little, except France which has taken a distinct, clear and far-sighted position not only in the interest of France but also in the interest of the Western countries and the interest of world (?peace).

[Pinto] One wonders whether, with apparently firmer support from Moscow now, you are not finally going to be able, if not to win the war, at least to make the Iranians see reason.

[Al-Mashshat] We have always followed the same independent policy. If another country has changed its feelings toward us, that is its own affair, not ours, but we have always gone in the same direction, while sometimes you find some countries which follow a policy which distances itself from us but after that they turn back to us. The main thing is that we are independent; we have shown our independence and we have friendship and cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union which we have honored in the past and which we will continue to honor.

[Pinto] If you had to choose one word regarding France, how are things going with Paris? Well? Very well? Could be going very much better, or are things average, pleasant or is it a business relationship and nothing more?

[Al-Mashshat] In my opinion relations are very good but we still hope to develop relations so that they become very, very, very, very, very good. Our relationship is a permanent one, but much more effort has to be made to augment this relationship, only to augment and continue cooperation in all ways.

Relations With USSR Celebrated in Moscow

JN031911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (INA) — A celebration to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Iraqi-Soviet relations was held at the House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples in Moscow today. The celebration was organized by the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society and was opened by the chairman of the society, Prokofyev, who praised the high level of relations between the two countries.

The deputy chairman of the society, (Baghlai Marat), praised the two countries' relations on the economic, political, and trade levels and said that the two countries' cooperation has borne fruit by the establishment of many economic and oil projects. He affirmed the USSR's endeavors to continue bolstering its relations with Iraq in the interest of the two friendly peoples. He renewed his country's appeal for a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict through negotiations, affirming that the continuation of the war will serve only the imperialist powers.

The Iraqi charge d'affaires in Moscow made a speech in which he praised the developing relations between Iraq and the USSR. He spoke about the dimensions of the war which the Iranian regime is launching against Iraq and affirmed Iraq's desire and initiatives for ending the conflict — initiatives that are represented by its response to all international and regional mediations to solve the two countries' problems by peaceful means.

Armed Forces Communique on 3-4 Sep War Activities

JN041629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,578 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With unrelenting firmness and determination, Iraq's brave men are decorating history with medals of heroism, valor, and sacrifice while standing in one line behind triumphant leader Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, carrying the torches of splendid victory and teaching the aggressor Iranian enemy and those standing behind it an unforgettable lesson.

The results of activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Violent artillery blows were dealt to a number of enemy postions and troop concentrations in the operational area east of Basra, killing three and wounding others.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships today carried out daring and successful combat missions against enemy concentrations and targets in the Maysan sector, destroying one enemy boat and killing its men. All of our helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, one of our forward units fired on the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two, wounding others, destroying two infantry positions, and burning one hardware stockpile.

4. One infantry position was destroyed and four enemy troops were wounded in the Maysan sector.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. Fresh groups of Iranian military men, fleeing the hell of the Khomeyniite clique, sought refuge with our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the vile enemy shelled a civilian area in the city of Basra with heavy artillery, damaging three houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1984

Vienna Oil Sources on Iranian Oil Exports

JN011005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, 1 Sep (INA) — Well-informed oil sources in Vienna have stated that Iranian oil exports have dropped sharply to no more than 600,000 barrels per day [BPD] as a result of the Iraqi siege on Iranian ports. In a statement to the INA correspondent in Vienna today, the sources said that Iran's oil production is 1.2 million BPD, half of which is used for local consumption and the other half exported. The sources added that the reduced production has severely affected the Iranian economy, which largely depends on oil revenue, and has also foiled Iran's plans, announced by the Iranian oil minister in July, for increased oil production to 3.2 million BPD. The sources also said that the strengthening of Iraq's siege on Iranian ports, particularly Khark Island, has forced the owners of oil tankers to refrain from sending their tankers to these ports.

The oil sources revealed that most of Iran's oil exports are taking place from the islands of Loven and Sari outside the Strait of Hormuz following damage sustained by two of the biggest Khark Island loading jetties from Iraqi missiles and the continued military siege of Khark. The oil sources said that in view of the Iraqi siege, Iran asked the owners to send small vessels of no more than 70,000 tons to transport oil in an attempt to limit losses if these vessels are attacked. Iran also offered to transport oil to tankers outside the Strait of Hormuz in its own vessels. The sources concluded by saying that some 41 super tankers are waiting outside the Arab Gulf as they are unable to enter the besieged Iranian ports.

Baghdad Criticizes Iranian-Israeli Cooperation

GF031352 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Khomeyni regime, which has operated behind the veil of Islam to assume power in Iran, continues to claim that it organized a revolution solely for the purpose of Islam. At every opportunity the criminal Khomeyni regime claims that it is struggling for the interests of the Muslims — particularly for the liberation of Palestine. The truth, however, is quite the opposite.

Many newspapers around the world have brought to light the existence of secret military and economic relations between the Khomeyni regime and Israel — which is the tyrannical enemy of the Islamic world, particularly of the heroic people of Palestine. Articles have been printed and are being printed at the present time by the said newspapers. As during the shah's era in Iran, political, military, and economic agreements continue to exist between Iran and Israel at the present time. These agreements are being gradually upgraded through the help of the United States. The main objective behind the said agreements is to maintain hostility against the Arab people and prolong the war Iran wages against Iraq, which is Israel's capable enemy. With a view to having the aggressive war which Iran declared against Iraq in 1980 continue, Israel has been extending every kind of political, military, and economic aid to the Khomeyni clique. And Israel has not refrained from committing every kind of crime against Iraq with a view to prolonging the war.

Had it not been for the aid extended to the Khomeyni regime by the United States and Israel, that regime would not have been able to continue its inimical war against our heroic country. It would have been forced to agree to find ways and means of establishing peace. It is due to an agreement between Iran and Israel that the Khomeyni regime still continues to reject peace.

It is common knowledge that Israel is the greatest enemy of Islam and the Islamic Arab people. As for Iraq, it is the strongest (?force) against Israel among the Arab countries. As such, the view of the united front of imperialism, Zionism, and regional reactionarism is that destroying Iraq is only possible through keeping it occupied in a war. Yes, it is the Iranian regime that is actually trying to realize such a criminal and illegitimate view contemplated by the forces of exploitation — a regime which agrees with Israel and which closely supports that country.

It is a reality that the agreement Israel reached with the Iranian regime was a preplanned aggressive conspiracy aimed at weakening Iraq. It is due to this that Israel has been supporting the Iranian regime in every field and helping it to prolong the war. However, except for suffering losses, the [word indistinct] allied army of the forces of exploitation has not been able to achieve anything in its confrontation with heroic Iraq. [Words indistinct] the present state of affairs. Therefore, can the Iranian rulers continue to hide behind the veil of Islam while continuing to cooperate with Israel?

Dailies Comment on Anniversary of War With Iran

JN041015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: Despite Iraq's policy of self-restraint, the Tehran regime has continued its arrogance and resumed its aggressions, violations, infiltration operations, and shelling of border posts and cities, imagining that Iraq's patience has grown weak. The paper adds: Iraq had two choices: either to wait for aggression against its territory to turn its cities and land into a battlefield and its citizens into dust, or to take brave action to repulse the evil intended for it and its citizens.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that Iraq's decision to deter the Iranian aggression was a decision for the present and the future, a decision that the coming generations will recall with freedom and pride just as Iraq is proud of this decision today.

The newspaper *AL-'IRAQ* says: Iran's rulers still have time to reconsider their calculations and respond to the international desire to end the war and achieve peace with Iraq. The newspaper stresses that if the Iranian rulers insist on their intransigence and arrogance, they must expect a decisive Iraqi blow that will put an end to the aggression and allow the Iranian peoples to uproot the fascist regime and establish a new, free, and independent Iran that mutually respects its rights and the rights of others without racism and expansionism.

King Receives Credentials of U.S., Other Envoys

JN011424 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court today the credentials of four new ambassadors accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court.

His majesty received the credentials of Paul Harold Boeker, ambassador of the United States; Jeremy Craig, ambassador of the Republic of Ireland; Yusuf Baro, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal; and (?Tran Van Thanh), ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri attended the ceremony.

Prince Hasan Returns to Amman From FRG 4 Sep

JN041841 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman this afternoon after a working visit to the FRG during which he conveyed a message to the FRG president from His Majesty King Husayn. Prince Hasan also held talks with a number of FRG officials on developing bilateral relations.

His highness was received by the prime minister, the court minister, the head of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research-Aal al-Bayt Foundation, the FRG charge d'affaires in Amman, and a number of senior officials.

Prime Minister 'Ubaydat Returns From USSR

JN011844 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and his wife returned to Amman from the USSR this afternoon after a private visit of a few days during which they supervised the medical treatment of their daughter.

The prime minister was received at the airport by the deputy prime minister and interior minister, the ministers, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman and his wife.

Delegation Visits Moscow for 'Friendship Days'

JN011952 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (PETRA) — The days of Soviet-Jordanian friendship have begun in Moscow. A Jordanian delegation led by Bahjat at-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, will take part in the friendship days.

Aleksey Safonov, chairman of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society and USSR deputy minister of health, made a speech at the opening ceremony to welcome the Jordanian delegation. He emphasized that the friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries are good and that both the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society contribute to strengthening these relations.

In response, At-Talhuni made a speech in which he thanked the leadership of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for inviting the Jordanian delegation to visit the Soviet Union and to give it the chance to convey the greetings of the Jordanian king, government, and people to all Soviet friends.

At-Talhuni added that the Arab peoples appreciate the Soviet Union's stand supporting Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question. He expressed his confidence that the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society will continue to work to strengthen friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries.

Falih at-Tawil, Jordan's ambassador to Moscow, made a speech in which he referred to the Soviet Union's role in establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Senate Member on West Bank University Closure

JN030944 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Sep 84 p 21

[Excerpt] Amman — Hikmat al-Masri, Senate member and chairman of the An-Najah University board of trustees, has said that the [Israeli] occupation authorities are still insisting on closing the university despite international pressures and appeals. He told *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* that about 3,500 students who are about to graduate are particularly harmed by this decison, in addition to this year's secondary school graduates.

Speaking before his departure for Cairo yesterday evening, he added that he will discuss with Egyptian officials the possibility of accepting a large number of West Bank students in Egyptian universities this year.

Drilling at Oil Well in Hamzah Field Completed

JN030806 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 1

[By Salameh B. Ne'matt, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[TEXT] Amman — Jordan struck oil at a second exploration well in Al-Azraq with an output which was immediately proven at around 700 barrels per day (b/d), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) announced Sunday.

NRA Vice-Chairman Ahmad Dakhqan said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that oil was found at the "Qarmah 2" well at a depth of 3,217 metres with an estimated output of 80 tons per day which could be increased to 100 tons per day — the equivalent of 700 b/d.

Mr. Dukhan said traces of oil were found at various depths, but the largest quantity of oil was found in 11-metre thick oil-bearing rocks. He said tests and measurements to determine the size of the oil basin were under way and that more information on the well's output could be released after installing oil pumps.

Mr Dukhan told Petra that drilling at a third exploration well in Al-Azraq will start next week some five kilometres from the "Qarmah 1" well that struck oil in Al-Azraq 110 kilometres east of Amman in January 1984.

The government had earlier announced that the "Qarmah 1" well could produce 600 b/d.

A report published in *AD-DUSTUR* newspaper several weeks ago said the "Qarmah 2" well had struck oil with an output of 800 b/d, but NRA officials declined to confirm or deny the report and said it was premature to determine the quantities yet.

In interviews with the *JORDAN TIMES*, oil experts working at the drilling rig in Al- Azraq said Jordan was preparing to develop recently-discovered oil deposits in "Qarmah 1" to meet up to one-third of the country's domestic demands for oil.

The experts told the *JORDAN TIMES* "Qarmah 1" could be exploited with chemical treatment to produce up to 20,000 b/d which would slash some $220 million a year from the Kingdom's oil import bill. Last year, Jordan's total oil bill ran up to $622 million.

According to the oil experts, who studied the available data, "Qarmah 1" struck oil that was immediately proven at 2,000 b/d. Government officials confirmed the oil discovery privately but said that what Jordan was really interested in was an oilfield with proven reserves, rather than small amounts of oil in one or two wells.

The experts said the government opted for chemical injection treatment of the "Qarmah 1" field which could boost production levels to about 20,000 b/d. A drawback in applying this treatment, according to the experts, was that the size of the field and reserves could not be determined due to the artificial nature of the oil flow.

Well-informed sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the government had applied to the World Bank for a development loan to build the infrastructure and facilities needed to exploit the "Qarmah 1" field with the chemical injection treatment.

Petra reported last week that NRA officials left for the United States to negotiate a development loan from the World Bank to finance NRA projects in the Kingdom but did not say whether it had anything to do with oil exploration.

The government increased its budget for oil exploration for 1984 by 15 percent to $16.5 million.

The cost of drilling exploratory wells in Jordan varies from $3 million to $6 million, depending on the geological structure.

International firms providing services at Al- Azraq include Rom Petrol of Romania, Schlumberger of France, Nafta Gaz of Yugoslavia and Dowell of the United States. They are all on government contract with the NRA.

Petra said the new well "Qarmah 2", will be named after Prince Hamzah, son of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur.

Central Bank Study Shows Slowing Economy

JN020738 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Sep 84 p 4

[By Fahd al-Fanik]

[Text] In its annual report for 1983, which was issued last month, the Central Bank listed several indicators to compare the economic activities and performance during 1983 with the preceding four years.

To sum up these indicators, one can conclude that the economic performance in 1983 was lower than the previous prosperous years, but higher than what was predicted in the circumstances.

Except foreign trade, no retreat took place in any area. Only the growth in 1983 was not as high as it used to be, but still high in international standards.

The growth in gross domestic product (GDP) in real terms (constant prices) was 5.4 percent, which would be described as too high in an advanced country, but of course looks low compared to 12.1 percent in 1981 and 17.1 percent in 1980. The highest growth rate achieved in any OECD country in 1983 was attained by the USA and did not exceed 3.5 percent.

Average annual income per capita was well above $1500, which is almost one eighth of the share of an individual living in an advanced industrial country or in a typical oil producing country, but eight times higher than the average prevailing in the poor underdeveloped "Third World" countries. This places Jordan as one of the middle-income countries.

Cost of living index continued its climb but at a slower pace. The cost of the basket of goods and services consumed by an average limited income family rose during 1983 by five percent only, the lowest rate of inflation in 10 years, but still higher than the inflation rates in the advanced world: 3.8 percent in USA, 5.3 percent in the U.K., 2.1 percent in Switzerland, three percent Holland, 1.8 percent in Japan, 2.6 percent in Germany, 9.3 percent in France, 4.5 percent in Canada.

The exchange rate of the Jordan dinar continued to decline against the U.S. dollar; the rate dropped by some 17.4 percent in four years, but it should be noted that the dollar strengthened during this period by more than 40 percent against all other currencies taken together, which indicates that the Jordanian currency unit was very strong against all other European currencies. As a matter of fact the Jordan dinar is believed to be too strong and overvalued that imports are becoming increasingly attractive and exports are suffering. The Jordanian dinar is stable and strong because it is pegged to the international monetary unit, Special Drawing Rights (SDR) with a margin of 2.25 percent on either side.

The domestic public debt reached JD 307.7 million, and the external debt increased by 23 percent to reach JD 762.9 million, which reflects an accumulated deficit by the public sector of over JD 1 billion. It is astonishing that this huge deficit was allowed to inflate during the prosperous years, when we were receiving over one billion dollars a year in Arab aid. The short-sighted financial policy at the time caused this situation and carried forward the burden to the present and future governments which will have to make ends meet.

Both commodity imports and exports declined slightly and exports declined slightly thus reducing the trade deficit by JD 14 million which is a very small amount relative to imports of over JD 1100 million, but is nevertheless important because it is the first time in the last 30 years that the deficit in the balance of trade is not increasing.

There is a better chance in 1984 to introduce certain adjustments to the national economy on the macro level due to certain policies of the new administration running the country. So far the government is too much involved in the reforms needed at the micro level.

Businessmen Attack U.S.-Israeli Trade Zone Plan

JN031453 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 3

[By a *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Leading Jordanian businessmen held a meeting at the Amman Chamber of Commerce Sunday to discuss the proposed United States-Israeli free trade zone agreement and its negative impact on the economic, strategic and military interests of the Arab world.

Mr. Hamdi Tabbaa', chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, who presided over the meeting, said that the free trade zone agreement would not only threaten Arab economic and military interests but would also hurt U.S. industrial businesses.

He said that representatives of the citrus industry and other agricultural producers, as well as textile and jewelery manufacturers and the chemical industries in the United States have all expressed their strong opposition to the proposed free trade zone.

Negative Attitude

Asked on the position of the Jordanian private sector and the Arab world in general if the zone agreement takes effect, Mr. Tabbaa' said that Jordan businessmen would have no other option but to adopt a negative attitude towards present U.S.-Arab economic cooperation.

He confirmed the fact that such a step would severely aggravate the current imbalance in U.S. Middle East policies.

Arab public opinion is surprised to note that Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its establishment of more settlements in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as its rejection of President Reagan's peace initiative have been rewarded by generous trade concessions and broader strategic and military cooperation, Mr. Tabbaa' pointed out.

However, he said, the friendly American people should not take the blame for the blind and unlimited support of the U.S. Administration to Israel.

Expected U.S. Veto on Lebanese Complaint Criticized

JN011824 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council yesterday, Friday, decided to postpone the discussion of Lebanon's complaint against Israel, regarding Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, until this Tuesday. In its draft resolution to the Security Council, Lebanon demanded that all the restrictions which the Israeli occupation forces imposed on southern Lebanon be lifted, and that free movement in southern Lebanon be restored. The resolution also stressed the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon im implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions of 1982.

Citing its correspondent in New York, Israel radio said that the United States will veto the Lebanese draft resolution because this draft resolution provides for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces only. According to Israeli and U.S. sources, the expected U.S. veto constitutes a serious precedence made by a superpower that is a permanent Security Council member because it considers the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon as legitimate.

The United States paved the way for such a step last year when it vetoed a Jordanian draft resolution that condemns the Israeli measures which aim at colonizing the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. support for Israel's policy of expansion in and aggression against the Arab world contributes to a greater loss in confidence in the United States with regard to solving the Middle East problem. This is because the United States is completely biased toward the Israeli viewpoint and because the United States supports and finances Israel's colonization and expansionist plans in the occupied Arab territories.

The obvious contradiction in the U.S. stand toward the Lebanese draft resolution lies in the United States' approval of stationing UNIFIL in Lebanon and voting against UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982 — resolutions which stipulate the Israeli forces' immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Lebanese territories.

Although it is still too early to predict the results of the verbal U.S. stands to which the United States does not commit itself, and those practical stands by which the United States supports Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies in the Arab east, these results will not be in favor of U.S. interests in the region. Thus, it seems that there is a deliberate and peculiar insistence by some U.S. politicans on harming the reputation and credibility of the United States in the Arab world through the U.S. Administration's hostile stands against the Middle East peoples' legitimate interests and just demands.

The question that must be posed here is: How long can the United States maintain its friendships and interests in the Arab world while it meets Israel's increasing demands for aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab geographic and demographic features?

AD-DUSTUR Doubts U.S. Commitment to Reagan Plan

JN020735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Believe It or Not," *AD-DUSTUR* says: The United States has renewed its commitment to President Reagan's Middle East plan, whose major points and details were announced by the U.S. President exactly 2 years ago following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. Although such a new U.S. announcement contradicts statements made a few days ago by U.S. officials, such as Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and conflicts with the overall U.S. Middle East policy since the plan was announced, one cannot help but carefully study what the State Department spokesman said regarding continuing commitment to this plan on the principle that it represents a U.S. concept of the region's crisis and that such a concept contains positive factors which were previously welcomed by many sides.

AD-DUSTUR continues: If we are to take such U.S. statements seriously while ignoring Washington's ambiguous, hesitant, and confused stand, then we bitterly wonder what the United States has done thoughout the past 2 years in terms of practical implementation of this plan, particularly with regard to settlement building in the occupied Arab territories and Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, which are the most prominent positive points in the U.S. plan.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Despite all this, we would like to believe the United States and believe that it is seriously seeking to establish peace in the Middle East, curb Israeli obstinancy, and accept the concept of international right and justice. However, our long experience with the United States impels us to doubt these stands, which will ultimately be forgotten in the face of pressure from the Zionist lobby in the United States. Moreover, the U.S. Administration lacks the necessary seriousness in this regard, a fact confirmed by all U.S. practices before and after the announcement of the Reagan plan.

AR-RA'Y Criticizes Spain for Ties With Israel

JN030714 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "An Incorrect Decision at an Improper Time," *AR-RA'Y* says: Contrary to official Spanish assurances a few months ago that Spain is not thinking of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, the Spanish prime minister announced 2 days ago that his country's intentions to establish relations with Israel are clear and decisive and that a decision will be made in this regard in the near future. One can note the change in the Spanish stand in the light of the Spanish officials' past and present assertions. It is a change that will inevitably lead to a setback in Arab confidence in Spanish credibility. It seems that Arab-Spanish historical relations and ties had no impact or meaning for the Spanish Government when the prime minister publicly declared his government's desire to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. It also seems that Spain's interests in the Arab arena have been incorrectly evaluated, a matter which encouraged the Spanish prime minister to adopt the adverse stand he openly declared.

AR-RA'Y adds: It is now obvious that this stand is a bill that Spain preferred to pay to Israel in advance, at the Arabs' expense, in an attempt to please Israel and make sure that it will not obstruct the Spanish request to join the EEC. This same stand should tell the Arabs that they have placed too much confidence in Spanish credibility and in the ethical halo they have placed around it.

It goes without saying that establishing Spanish-Israeli relations will alleviate the Israeli aggressors' isolation and will encourage them to continue their intransigent policy, which is still denying the Palestinian people's right to their territory and self-determination and which has aborted and is still aborting all efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region. This means that the decision Spain is about to make is very similar to stabbing at the Palestine question.

AR-RA'Y says: We hope that this regrettable shift will prompt the Arabs to deal with Spain in a manner that conforms with its new stand. There is no longer any need for that excessive care given to Spanish interests in the Arab world, for giving preference to Spain and its products, or for the flow of Arab funds to it. These are privileges which the Spanish prime minister did not fully appreciate when he gave preference to the bill of appeasement which he paid to Israel.

Concluding, *AR-RA'Y* says: We tell the Spanish prime minister very frankly and clearly that the decision he intends to adopt in the near future on establishing relations with Israel is an incorrect decision that comes at an improper time. It will make Spain lose many of the privileges it is enjoying in the Arab world. Such a decision will shake the Arab masses' confidence in Spain's credibility and status.

Cabinet Hears Summit Review; Karami Comments

NC041109 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Cabinet session, which started at 1100, just ended. Prime Minister Rasid Karami had the following to say:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The Cabinet appointed Joseph al-Hashim [as minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs] to replace late Minister Pierre al-Jumayyil. We welcome this choice, wishing the new minister success in serving the mission that we are all working to achieve; namely, Lebanon's salvation.

Moreover, the president reviewed the results of his visit to Damascus yesterday. A positive atmosphere prevailed during the visit, indicating that the national unity government will continue to forge ahead to attain its objectives of liberation, security, and political reforms.

The Cabinet then discussed the governorship of the Bank of Lebanon, which will expire on 6 September. Since thus far there is no readiness to discuss the appointment of a new governor, it was therefore decided to ask Michel al-Khuri to continue in his post until the end of this year, at the latest. It was also decided to appoint Malik Salam as chairman of the Council for Development and Reconstruction. These are the issues which the Cabinet discussed and on which it made the necessary decisions.

[Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] There is no doubt that the circumstances through which we passed, particularly in the past weeks, worried some Lebanese and were exploited by some others who cast doubts. But all this did not affect the objectives of the march, which we still are working to attain. We can assure the people, who have collectively stressed the need for consolidating security and implementing the proposed plans, that we will be able, thanks to their vigilance and cohesion, to protect the welfare of our kinfolk and brothers in this country.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] The issue of appointments will be discussed at future sessions. We hope they will be discussed during closed meetings, as we promised in the past.

[Reporter] What about the political file?

[Karami] When we say closed meetings, we mean we will discuss all of the issues contained in the political file.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] There was a misunderstanding with regard to the venue of today's Cabinet session, which was set for B'abda. My colleague Walid Junblatt thought the session would be held in Bikfayya. We hope such matters will be made clear regarding future sessions.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Further on Summit

NC041425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil affirmed at today's Cabinet meeting that the Lebanese-Syrian summit, which was held yesterday, will have positive effect on the current security and political situation. He also said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad gives the salvation process his unlimited support.

Syria Agrees To Contact Factions on Situation

OW040045 Hong Kong AFP in English 0024 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut, Sept 4 (AFP) — Syria has agreed to contact the main Lebanese factions to try to unblock Lebanon's stymied political situation and breathe new life into a Syrian-backed pacification program, a well informed source said here Monday night.

The source said the promise of renewed Syrian activity came after Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's third visit this year to Damascus, where he conferred on Monday with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt and a top adviser to Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri also visited Damascus Monday to meet Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Mr Junblatt had already seen Mr Khaddam in the Syrian capital Sunday.

Syria, which has substantial forces in northern and eastern Lebanon, has been pressing the rival Christian and Moslem factions in the neighboring country to settle their quarrels.

In recent weeks, the peace plan in the Ash-Shuf mountains southeast of Beirut has been stalled by resistance, for different reasons, from two Lebanese Cabinet ministers, Mr Junblatt and Mr Birri.

Before they cooperate, the Druze, who control most of the Ash-Shuf, want the Lebanese Army to eliminate roadblocks and demarcation lines between the hill town of Suq al-Gharb and the southern outskirts of the capital. The Army has already done such dismantling of barriers in Beirut itself.

Mr Birri, whose Cabinet post assigns him responsibility for largely Shi'ite Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, wants top priority to be given to reopening the Sidon-Beirut coastal road to safe passage. The missions to Damascus came on the eve of a scheduled Lebanese Cabinet meeting at which ministers were to discuss the political and military situation.

Birri, Junblatt Leave 4 Sep for Talks in Damascus

NC041418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt left for Damascus this afternoon for talks with Syrian officials about joint Lebanese-Syrian efforts to speed up the national salvation process, which the regime is leading and through which the people are seeking further security and political relaxation in the country.

Karami Discusses Security, Political Situation

PM041600 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Sep 84 pp 20-21

[Interview of Prime Minister Rashid Karami by Zaki Shihab in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Let us begin by talking about the explosions in some public places and other locations in West Beirut. What impact will these actions have, bearing in mind that the success of the security plan mainly depends on the elimination of the remaining loopholes.

Answer: The aim of the security plan is to achieve stability and salvation. This is what all the Lebanese people want. What has been implemented so far indicates that the process is taking its natural course. We realize that security in this country is harmful to certain quarters and that is why we are not deterred by these lowly attempts by perpetrators whose lust for innocent blood is insatiable. These explosions will have no effect except that they will increase our determination to proceed along the road to salvation.

Question: Israel is undoubtedly one of the main parties which stand to lose [from the establishment of security in Lebanon]. What are the dangers of Israeli involvement? Can it foil your efforts to establish security and stability?

Answer: We would not be surprised, or rather we do not rule out the possibility of Israeli involvement in much of what is going on in Lebanon, but we cannot just remain idle. Our fight is against what is wrong and against the evil which now abounds in Lebanon. That is why we will work incessantly for salvation.

Question: There have been reports recently of differences between Cabinet ministers on certain issues. What is the truth?

Answer: There are no differences. Views are expressed and calm discussions take place to find solutions. We will find the right and just solutions for the problems and issues which arise.

Question: What effect would such differences have on the success of the security plan or the situation in general?

Answer: These things have nothing to do with the security plan, which has already been approved. The government of national unity has pledged to rescue Lebanon and work for the restoration of normal conditions in it. We are serious in our work and we will persevere until we reach our target.

Question: You have taken a clear stand on the question of security arrangements with Israel. Could you tell us the principles and grounds on which you base your stance?

Answer: I am one of those people who believe that security in any Lebanese area is the responsibility of the legitimate authority. These security arrangements, ideas, and necessary means of implementation are under study by a military committee formed for that purpose. Once the study is completed we will seek a schedule for Israeli withdrawal from the areas it now occupies. This will require contacts at the foreign and international levels. We are preparing for all these stages.

Question: Some men of religion and politicians have expressed fears that security based on agreement means the beginning of "security decentralization," and that this could lead to decentralization in other fields. Are these fears justified?

Answer: I want to reassure everyone that the security process and plan are for the promotion of legitimacy and the unification of Lebanon, which is the main objective and to which there is no alternative. We should all work for the unity of Lebanon. Thank God we have achieved full agreement on that objective.

Question: How does Prime Minister Karami assess relations with Syria, particularly after the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the closure of the Israeli office in Ad-Dubayyah? What is the future of these relations?

Answer: Our relations with Syria are fine. There is agreement of views, principles, and objectives. We, as the Government of Lebanon, are working for the restoration of authority and normal conditions in the country, and Syria helps us whenever the circumstances call for such help.

Question: Following the Israeli elections, how do you assess the prospects for the return of the south?

Answer: Our aim is to ensure Israeli withdrawal from the south as soon as possible, and we are making arrangements for the fulfillment of this objective. We will make all the necessary contacts and efforts to ensure Israel's withdrawal. There are certain factors which we should employ to serve our cause and liberate our country.

Question: Which state does the government nominate for the task of mediation on the initiation of security arrangements with Israel?

Answer: Several states may be qualified to play that role, such as the United States, some European states, and even some Eastern states. I cannot at this point say which state is going to play that part. Several sides may be able to play the part.

Question: Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, in a previous interview with *AL-MAJALLAH*, once urged the government to support the national resistance with money, arms, and men if necessary. Has the government discussed this matter?

Answer: We support the national resistance struggling for the country's sovereignty and liberation. We do not hesitate to honor all the ensuing responsibilities because the end justifies the means.

Question: You have recently visited Saudi Arabia. What were the results of your visit?

Answer: I said in a comprehensive statement during the visit that the visit was positive and fruitful. King Fahd himself said: "We are ready to give Lebanon everything it asks and needs provided it is within the limit of the Kingdom's resources."

Question: There is much talk about a new U.S. role in Lebanon. Have you been offered anything new, bearing in mind that you have received the U.S. ambassador several times?

Answer: We at any rate welcome every positive role which serves Lebanese interests, by any side. My meeting with the U.S. ambassador was at his request to discuss current conditions and developments and to examine the situation after the implementation of the security plan in Beirut. He also wanted to inquire about our practical views for the security and salvation phase. I asked him if his country could help us liberate our territory from Israeli occupation and ensure withdrawal beyond the Lebanese borders.

Question: What about the Soviets? What role awaits them following the visit to Beirut of the head of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and his meeting with you?

Answer: Without doubt, the Soviets have an important role to play in the region. They can help us solve our problems. That is why, on the basis of the policy of nonalignment, we befriend those who befriend us and we take advantage of all available opportunities and conditions.

Al-Huss Escapes Assassination Attempt

NC050455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Salim al-Huss, education and labor minister and former prime minister, escaped an assassination attempt at 0620 this morning. His driver and four policemen, who were accompanying him, were killed when an explosive device went off in a car that was parked near the car of the education minister. The device went off as soon as Al-Huss emerged from his car and entered the house of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, near the British Embassy in Ar-Rawshah [in West Beirut] in order to accompany the mufti to the mosque of Imam 'Ali in At-Tariq al-Jadidah to perform the Al-Adha feast prayers.

According to a report, which has not yet been officially confirmed, a short while ago Al-Huss was slightly injured in the head after emerging from the car.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami had designated Al-Huss to represent him at the Al-Adha prayers because he, Karami, is in Tripoli.

5 Killed, 29 Wounded

NC050930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] According to the latest reports, the explosion of the booby-trapped car near the car of [former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss near the Shangri Li junction in Ar-Rawshah resulted in the killing of 5 persons and the wounding of 29 others, including Hamdi [surname indistinct], the Egyptian Embassy's first secretary.

RFL Says U.S., UK Embassies Receive Threats

NC041617 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A security report today revealed that the U.S. and British Embassies have received threats similar to those received by the Kuwaiti Embassy yesterday. It is worth mentioning that the Saudi Embassy in Beirut was closed due to attacks against it.

Liaison Committee Meets, Issues Statement

NC011404 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Statement issued by the Joint Liaison Committee read by Dr Yahya al-Ka'ki, representative of the mufti's office, in Beirut on 1 September — recorded]

[Excerpt] The Joint Liaison Committee held its third meeting in the mufti's office this morning. Abu 'Isam, Hasan Yasin, and 'Ali Jazzini represented the Amal movement; Abu Muhammad Harb, Ghazi 'Umar, and Mahmud Fatha represented the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun; and 'Abd al-Ghani Sinnu and Abu Haytham represented the Progressive Socialist Party. The meeting was also attended by Lieutenant Colonel 'Adnan Ghusni and Major 'Ali Bahsun, for the internal security forces; and Khalil al-Mis, Khaldun 'Uraymis, Dr Yahya al-Ka'ki, and Al-Haj Yasin Mazbudi for the mufti's office.

The conferees studied with Islamic fraternity and a positive spirit the new developments in the security situation. Their views on the issue were in agreement. The conferees agreed on the need to remove the armed parties and to lift the political shield from any suspect member who carries out any disgraceful action, in order to call him to account for his actions and to hand him over to the internal security forces.

The conferees also agreed to intensify the meetings among the party cadres to consolidate the unity of ranks among the three organizations. In this context, meetings will begin between the Amal movement and the Al-Murabitun cadres.

The conferees likewise agreed to support the political line of the unity of the Islamic and nationalist rank, which has affirmed its victory over the psychological warfare that was launched against the unity of the Islamic rank and stand by hostile factions.

With this victory, Beirut maintained that it is the capital of historic stands and decisions and in the Arab arena. With this victory, Beirut also safeguarded its distinguished historical and cultural image.

The committee conveys its greetings to spiritual and political leaderships — particularly the Amal, Al-Murabitun, and the Progressive Socialist Party leaderships — for their Islamic and nationalist stands in this fateful period. The committee thanks Amal movement leader Nabih Birri for his stand, which he declared yeterday and which serves the unity of the Islamic rank and stand.

The committee thanks all the citizens who yesterday showed that they measure up to the nationalist responsibility and the historical event, by nipping sedition in the bud. The factions hostile to the unity of the Islamic and nationalist rank sought sectarian division, but the Beirut citizens' stand yesterday and the day before was an affirmation of the unity of the sons of Islamic and nationalist Beirut and the unity of all Muslims of Lebanon.

Further on Statement

NC011119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Within the context of resolving the Druze-Shi'ite-Sunnite religious disputes in West Beirut, the Joint liaison Committee which consists of the Amal movement, Al-Murabitun, the Progressive Socialist Party, and representatives of the mufti's office and internal security forces, issued a statement at the end of its meeting today. The statement says that the discussions focused on security developments in West Beirut. It adds that the conferees agreed on the need for removing all armed roadblocks, exposing every suspect element, and handing him over to the internal security forces.

Continuing, the statement says that the conferees agreed to beef up the political rank of Islamic unity, which has triumphed over the psychological warfare launched by certain factions against Islamic unity.

Birri, Al-Huss Discuss Security Arrangements

NC031229 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting was held at the office of Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at 1000 today attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for south and reconstruction affairs, Army Administration Director Lutfi Jabir, 6th Brigade Commander Colonel Ra'uf Kanj, and several high-ranking officers. The talks dealt with the situation in Beirut and ways to foil the sedition. Several security arrangements were agreed upon.

After the meeting, Birri said: During constant consultations and coordination with Minister al-Huss concerning various matters, particularly West Beirut security and the covert and overt attempts to stir up sedition, it regrettably transpired that some official departments were involved in these attempts. At this meeting we studied how to foil the sedition. We summoned some officers and agreed on security arrangements to achieve this purpose.

Minister al-Huss said the meeting was devoted to discussing the security situation in Beirut. He added: We discussed the subject in detail out of our common awareness of the seriousness of the situation and in view of the current attempts to stir up sedition among brothers. Under our adherence to the common question and out of our belief in the common destiny, we reached certain arrangements to safeguard the security situation in Beirut and to preserve the Islamic and nationalist stand.

The question is one of destiny. Subsequently, we will spare no efforts to bring about stability in the capital, to promote reassurance among all citizens, and to consolidate their united ranks and stands.

Decisions Announced

NC031846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting was held tonight between Minister Nabih Birri and Salim al-Huss at which they reviewed the security situation in West Beirut.

After the meeting Minister Birri made the following statement:

Following the meeting with Salim al-Huss and in order to check any person contemplating fishing in troubled waters, and following intensive meetings with the 6th Brigade command and with the internal security forces commands it has been decided:

1. To lift the cover from every gunman or person carrying arms in West Beirut. The security authorities can subsequently exercise their role in arresting every person who violates this order. For this purpose I have cancelled all task permits that I issued in the Amal movement during certain circumstances when the contact lines existed. Consequently, we request the Army and security forces not to recognize any task permits in West Beirut.

2. It was decided to turn all the movement's offices in West Beirut — particularly those in the Tariq al-Jadidah — to purely social offices.

It has been learned that the Amal movement command has initiated joint meetings with citizens, particularly in areas where tension recently prevailed.

Al-Murabitun Delegation Meets Defense Minister

NC021313 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Higher Central Political Command of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, including Nuhad 'Urfali, Fu'ad Hasan, and Muhammad Qulaylat, met with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current political and security situation.

After the meeting, Brother Nuhad 'Urfali made the following statement:

Our meeting with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran dealt with the political and security sitaution. It was an opportunity to brief him on the efforts and steps to consolidate security stability in West Beirut in order to foil any attempt by those seeking to undermine the security plan and destroy the unity and steadfastness of the Islamic and nationalist rank to serve the

Zionist enemy and implement his plans in the south, the homeland, and the region.

'Urfali added: We affirmed to the minister the need for unifying and mobilizing all efforts to confront the Zionist enemy who continues his oppressive and inhuman practices against our people in the south.

'Urfali concluded by saying: It was an opportunity to be reassured about the minister's health and to congratulate him on his safety and recovery.

Army, ADF Reportedly To Be Deployed in Tripoli

NC021734 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami devoted his time at his residence in Tripoli today to drawing up the final arrangements for implementing the security plan in Tripoli.

Karami chaired a meeting for this purpose, which was attended by members of the military committee, represented by Colonels Agha and Kharbatli, and representatives of the Coordination Committee.

The conferees reviewed the security plan's phases. During the meeting, Karami urged members of the security and military committees to exert efforts with the appropriate leaderships in order to begin implementing the security plan.

He stressed the leaderships' cooperation to end Tripoli's tragedy.

It was learned from well-informed sources that the Army and ADF units will be deployed in Tripoli in order to implement the security plan within the next 48 hours.

Members of the military and security committees inspected the areas of tension in Tripoli and viewed the areas where the security forces will be deployed.

Unification Movement Official Killed in Tripoli

NC031712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Security sources fear Tripoli may return to the whirlpool of violence after gunmen tonight killed Muhammad Zakariya, an Islamic Unification Movement official. Gunmen have appeared in the streets.

The assassination of Dr 'Ismat Murad [another Islamic Movement official] some time ago led to violent clashes in Tripoli, which resulted in many casualties.

Security reports speak about demands to introduce changes in the Unification Movement following the assassination of Dr 'Ismat Murad, who was very close to [Movement leader] Sa'id Sh'aban. It was agreed during recent meetings to form a so-called Council of Islamic Commands to replace the Unification Movement.

'Violent' Fighting Erupts

NC031831 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The assassination tonight of Muhammad Zakariya, an Islamic Unification Movement official, has generated violent clashes between Ba'l Muhsin and Bab at-Tabbani, which are continuing. The combatants are using RPG's and machine guns. A number of persons have been killed or wounded.

Clashes Continue Despite Cease-Fire

NC032029 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in Tripoli in the wake of the assassination of Muhammad Zakariya, an Islamic Unification Movement official, despite the announcement that a cease-fire agreement was reached at a meeting held in the residence of 'Ashir ad-Dayah, acting chairman of the Coordination Committee. Syrian Majors Muhammad ash-Sha'ar and Husayn Wasfi were in attendance.

Sources said the conferees called on the warring sides to turn to dialogue and avoid violence in resolving problems. It was decided to withdraw all gunmen and weapons from the tense areas, deploy disengagement forces, and return all evacuees. It also was decided to discipline all groups that disturb security in the city.

Reports indicate Islamic Unification Movement gunmen assumed positions in various areas of Tripoli. Meanwhile, clashes are still raging between Ba'l Muhsin and Bab at-Tabbani.

4 Syrians Found Dead After Clashes With Hezbollah

NC031428 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The bodies of four Syrian soldiers from the 85th Brigade were discovered in the Al-Mazbalah area in the Al-Biqa' after clashes between the Hezbollah organization and the Syrian Foces in Ba'labakk.

Gunfire Reported in Mountain, Iqlim al-Kharrub

NC311453 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1417 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The security situation was calm in the mountain today, following a night of heavy exchanges along the front line between Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Kayfun, and Baysur, extending to the outskirts of Beirut on the Kafr Shima-Ash-Shuwayfat frontline. Heavy exchanges during the night continued despite the conclusion of three cease-fire agreements. The fighting ended at dawn but there were reports of continued shelling in B'abda, Al-Yarzi, Ad-Dikwanah, Sinn al-Fil, and Burj al-Barajinah, and heavy shelling of the towns of Baysr, 'Aytat, Kayfun, Bshmun, Ash-Shuwayfat, and al-Ma'rufiyah.

Tension continued to run high in Iqlim al-Kharrub, where rival militia groups exchanged artillery and rocket fire. At least one person was killed and others were wounded in the exchanges during the day.

Guarded Calm in Al-Kharrub

NC011122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Guarded calm prevails in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area following the tension which prevailed last night and continued until this morning. The Majdaluna-al-Mughayriyah line witnessed a military confrontation last night. Fire from medium-caliber weapons and RPG-7's was exchanged for over 2 hours. Among the people wounded in the clashes was Robert 'Abbud. Contacts are taking place to stop this deterioration. Father Joseph Qazzi from Majdaluna held contacts with the parties concerned to stop the deterioration and to restore electricity between Majdaluna and Al-Mughayriyah.

Clashes in Al-Kharrub Area

NC041716 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The latest reports from the Al-Kharrub region say tension prevails across the frontlines there due to clashes between B'asir and Harat B'asir, which erupted at 1700. Our correspondent says that machine guns and artillery were used in these clashes and that several shells landed in areas close to the frontlines. These clashes continued until 1800, but sniper fire is still going on.

We have just received a report that says shelling between B'asir and Harat B'asir renewed at approximately 1915, causing a fire in Wadi Dalhun. There are also clashes taking place with heavy-caliber artillery between Bsaba and Al-Mtullah.

RFL Reports Amal, Palestinian Military Moves

NC040610 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Amal movement has sent reinforcements to the An-Na'imah area in Beirut to confront Druze gunmen. It has also equipped its gunmen there with 106-mm guns, anti-tank guns, and RPG's. The Amal movement also opened a recruiting center near the Two Martyrs' Cemetery.

The Amal movement also set up a training camp in Mahallat 'Ayn al-Jawzah near Ra's al-'Ayn in the Al-Biqa'. This camp houses approximately 400 persons, who are being trained in the use of heavy weapons, artillery, and mines.

Following the return of Palestinian gunmen to West Beirut and the southern suburb, the Palestinian organizations are reinforcing in the Iqlim al-Kharrub region, particularly in Barjah and Sibnin. Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] gunmen have reinforced their positions in Baysur.

It is known that Junblatt gunmen have also reinforced their positions in the Iqlim al-Kharrub region with tanks and rocket launchers.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Magazine Offices Hit by Rocket

NC040558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A rocket was fired at the *AL-MUSTAQBAL* magazine offices in the As-Sabir building in the Al-Manarah area at 0115 today. The explosion damaged a car belonging to journalist Salim Nassar.

REUTER Beirut Correspondent Still Missing

NC011035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Intensive contacts are still being conducted on all levels to trace Jonathan Wright, REUTER's correspondent in Beirut, who disappeared 3 days ago while heading toward the Al-Biqa' valley to report on the recent Israeli raid.

Islamic Group Claims Kidnapping

OW040026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0014 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sept 3 (AFP) — A group which claimed responsibility for the murder of a British cultural official in Athens in March said tonight it had kidnapped REUTERS NEWS AGENCY [correspondent] Jonathan Wright in Lebanon.

An anonymous telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here said Mr Wright, who disappeared Wednesday on his way from Beirut to Al-Biqa' in central Lebanon to report on the previous days's Israeli air raid on a Palestinian camp there, was being held by the "Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems."

The same group had, in Beirut, claimed responsibility for the murder on March 28 of Kenneth Whitty, assistant head of the British Council Office in Athens.

Mr Whitty was shot at the wheel of his car in the center of the city. A passenger, Diana Oikonomidou, later died from wounds received in the same attack.

Tonight's caller, who said he was phoning from Rome, said Mr Wright's detention was a protest against the "colonialist role" of Britain which he claimed was in league with "imperialist plots against Moslems throughout the world."

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has expressed concern over Mr Wright's disappearance and has ordered the police and Army to intensify their search for him.

Israel To Release Some Detainees on 'Id al-Adha

JN030700 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The southern army of Lebanon issued the following statement this morning: At the request of some political figures and notables in the south — as a result of which the commander of the southern army of Lebanon interceded with the Israeli authorities — some detainees in Ansar Camp will be released this morning on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

South Army Arrests 50 Persons in Sidon 2 Sep

NC021327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Members of the so-called army of southern Lebanon opened fire at the Ar-Rahibat junction in Sidon this afternoon when a vehicle failed to stop at a checkpoint there. The intensive medium-caliber machine-gun fire caused fear and confusion among the people in the area. The checkpoint personnel disrupted traffic in the area for 30 minutes.

Press correspondents in the south report that members of the so-called army of southern Lebanon arrested 50 persons in Sidon this morning.

IDF Vehicles Move Toward Iqlim al-Kharrub

NC050908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] An Israeli patrol crossed the Al-Awwali bridge and proceeded toward Iqlim al-Kharrub this morning. Some vehicles went to Shhim and others arrived at the Al-Jiyah plant where they took up positions.

Resistance Attack on Israeli Patrol in South

NC011137 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] According to information received this morning, national resistance fighters carried out a new operation against a mobile enemy patrol moving on the Ar-Rayhan-al-'Ayshiyah Road. An Israeli armored personnel carrier was damaged and all its occupants were killed or wounded when an explosive device went off. A 10-minute clash ensued, after which the occupation forces carried out a wide-scale search campaign. Military helicopters were seen in the area removing the casualties, whose number is still unknown.

The Israeli Forces detonated an explosive device placed near the Voice of Hope radio station on the main road between (Nab' ad-Dardarah) west of Al-Khiyam and the radio station near (Tall an-Nuhas) on the Lebanese-Israeli border. The Israeli Forces prevented movement on this road for more than 30 minutes.

Convoy Attacked

NC021122 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] In the south, Lebanese resistance forces detonated a large explosive charge by remote control when an Israeli enemy convoy was passing on the Abu al-Aswad-Ansar road at 0400 today.

The detonation was followed by a 15-minute clash with rockets and machine guns between the convoy personnel and the resistance forces.

Initial reports mention that three vehicles were burned and their passengers either killed or wounded.

Afterward, the occupation forces cordonned off the area with large number of vehicles and troops, cutting off the roads in every direction. At 0600, large military helicopters were seen removing the vehicles from the area.

The occupation forces also intensified their vehicle patrols in the Sidon area after this operation. They set up check points and staged search and detention campaigns in several villages near Abu al-Aswad.

Patrol Attacked 5 Sep

NC051108 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance men attacked an enemy patrol on the road leading to Al-Hinnawi township in the south at 0400 today. Four enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack in which hand grenades and machine guns were used. The occupation forces cordoned off the area and made random arrests.

Damascus Reports on Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil Talks

JN041335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil visited Damascus yesterday. He was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad. Also receiving him were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the vice president; Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the Prime Minister; General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; Faruq ash-Shar', the foreign minister; and Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil held two sessions of talks, one before noon and another in the afternoon, which were separated by a luncheon. Talks centered on the situation in the Lebanese arena and promoting the process of normalization in Lebanon — a process that has thus far made basic strides.

President Amin al-Jumayyil left Damascus yesterday evening. He was seen off by President Hafiz al-Asad and several other officials. It was agreed to announce this visit after it ended.

Mashariqah, Delegation Return From Libya

JN041152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah has returned to Damascus after attending the celebrations of Libya's 1 September Revolution and the conference of solidarity with the Libyan people. Mashariqah headed a Progressive National Front [PNF] delegation. The delegation was composed of Fayiz Isma'il and Safwan Qudsi, members of the PNF central leadership.

Ash-Shar' Receives Iranian Official, Message

JN041825 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' this evening received Mohammad Hoseyn Levasani, director general of Arab and African countries political affairs at the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs [title as heard]. The meeting was attended by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Levasani conveyed a message to Ash-Shar' from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati dealing with bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

AL-BA'TH on Western Countries' Military Moves

JN040955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In today's editorial, *AL-BA'TH* calls for confronting the imminent danger. *AL-BA'TH* says: The lengthy talks between the enemy's chief of staff and the U.S. secretary of defense have resulted in more military and economic assistance to the Zionist entity, and more agreements on security and military matters. Yesterday's talks dealt in detail with security developments in Lebanon. This means that Weinberger and Levi have devoted part of their talks to Lebanon, which aspires for security and salvation from the crisis it is experiencing. Although Pentagon sources have not revealed the nature of the talks on the Lebanese problem, the many signs that have appeared in Washington and Tel Aviv confirm that Lebanon, if not the entire region, face imminent danger.

Since the beginning of the game of the mines in the Red Sea, the United States has resorted to the escalation of its aggressive tendency aimed at tightening the military siege in the region by intensifying its military presence from the Arabian Sea to the Mediterranean.

In view of the coordination that is taking place between the two strategic allies, one can say that the military talks currently underway in the Pentagon have reached the stage of undermining the entire region, and Lebanon in particular, to impose the U.S.-Zionist decision.

In its "With the Events" column, *AL-BA'TH* wonders: What is the meaning of the large Western military concentrations? *AL-BA'TH* says: The imperialist Western forces moved east and west in a premeditated and synchronized manner. The spirit of adventure and the smell of gunsmoke controls the mentality of the rulers in all the Western capitals. In wake of the multinational military concentrations in the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, the Western countries renewed their military alliance in the eastern Mediterranean and at the gateway of the Arab Gulf in the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. President is no longer alone in his fondness for the smell of gunsmoke. This fondness has spread to others. The head of the British Government has become fond of hearing the sound of explosions in the wake of her war in the Falklands, after dealing harshly with British workers, and after encouraging racist movements and organizations in the United Kingdom. By doing so, she is following in Reagan's footsteps.

AL-BA'TH adds: It seems that Western countries have decided to make the world choose between two alternatives: destruction and death, or acceptance of imperialist Western countries' tutelage over all the destinies in this world.

This is the first time since World War II that such a large Western military force has been amassed under the pretext of carrying out exercises and maneuvers. This is also the first time that the senile British empire has mobilized the largest military force it possesses under the pretext of carrying out exercises and maneuvers. However, if we link this Western military mobilization in Europe to the NATO mobilization in the seas of the Arabs and around their peninsula, and if we also try to find a connection between this militaristic behavior and the spirit of adventure that governs the leaders of the imperialist West, we will find that the world at large is facing threats and that this danger results from the monopolization of the decisionmakers in London, Washington, and Bonn of the peoples' destinies and civilization.

ATH-THAWRAH on Spain's Relations With Israel

JN041457 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 4 Sep (SANA) — Commenting on the intentions of some official Spanish circles to cooperate with the Zionist intelligence organs and establish relations with Israel, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that such a course is dangerous to Spain's interests, represents a hostile attitude toward the region, and totally disregards the facts of the conflict in the region.

The paper adds that the intentions of some circles in the Spanish Government represent a kind of indifference to Spain's interests in the Arab homeland and are an attempt to overstep the cordial relations that have existed between Spain and the Arab nation thoughout history.

The newspaper adds: If these intentions materialize, it will harm Arab-Spanish relations in favor of Israel and will threaten Spain's interests in the Arab home land because it is impossible for the Arabs to establish relations with any side that has special relations with their principal enemy. These special relations will also harm the Arab struggle itself.

Concluding, the newspaper wonders: Are these Spanish circles ignoring the fact that Israel has been established on aggression and usurpation and that Israel still occupies large parts of the Arab lands just so they can establish relations with Israel's Mossad? Did these circles forget that Israel made the Palestinian people homeless and uses all the internationally prohibited means to annihilate them?

ATH-THAWRAH Raps Red Sea States Conference

JN011022 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* says in today's editorial: The current events in the Middle East assert that the colonialist countries are behind the mining of the Red Sea in order to intensify U.S. and NATO Military presence in the region and to bolster military force at the entrances and exits of the Middle East.

The paper adds: The mining of the Red Sea, which took place within the framework of a strategic plan, aims at breaking the isolation around and Arabizing the Camp David regime in Egypt. Thus, intensive moves are being taking place to hold a conference of the Red Sea littoral states.

The paper describes the conference as very dangerous, because it is aimed at bringing the Egyptian regime chained to Camp David back into the Arab fold. The paper says: The call for such a conference is a U.S. trap through which the United States is trying to peddle its strategic objectives and plans.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The Arab nation must confront the new colonialist onslaught and expose its objectives. The Arab nation is called upon to be aware of and alert to the colonialist countries' moves in order to foil them.

Damascus Quotes Chernenko's PRAVDA Interview

JN020746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has emphasized that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East through separate deals or military interference. He indicated that the situation in this region can be improved only by the collective efforts of all parties concerned.

In an interview with *PRAVDA* published today, Sunday, and carried by TASS, President Chernenko said that this is the basis of Soveit Middle East peace plan, which has received broad world support. He stressed that no matter how much the U.S. Administration escalates tension, it will not succeed in changing the world, and the world will not live according to American standards. There should be a transition to a policy of realism, common sense, and scientific cooperation in order to accomplish the tasks confronting mankind.

President Chernenko reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority over others but neither will it allow others to achieve superiority over it, indicating that problems cannot be solved by force.

The Soviet president added that the main reason for the exacerbation of existing hotbeds of tension and the emergence of new ones, whether in the Middle East, southern Africa, or in Central America, is that Washington considers anything permissible, even the overthrow of legitimate governments, the adoption of a policy of state terrorism, and the waging of underclared wars.

Regarding the militarization of space, Chernenko said that the U.S. Administration is not averse to talking about its readiness for negotiations and even talks in the same spirit about sending a delegation to Vienna. In reality, however, it does not want to resolve the problem. By such acts it wants to conceal its negative stance from public opinion and to justify its preparation of plans for space weapons.

Concluding, the Soviet president said: We are ready for dialogue and for honest and serious talks aimed at reaching agreements which take into consideration the interests of all countries and peoples.

AL-BA'TH Condemns 'Arafat's 'Deviationist' Line

PM021809 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Aug 84 p 2

[Samir 'Arbash article: "Revolutionary Decision and 'Arafat's Line"]

[Text] While emphasizing the independence and intrinsic nature of Palestinian decisions we maintain that these decisions, whatever their source and nature, must be in harmony with the permanent nature of the struggle against all dangers threatening the Palestinian cause, and that means safeguarding the cause against liquidationist schemes.

We do not here aim to preach or give lessons in struggle methods but we do want to stress certain fundamental axioms which some people seem to be casually ignoring. What the Palestinian revolution is suffering at this stage is no longer a secret. It is now the urgent duty of all Palestinian factions to unite their stands, close their ranks, and aim all their guns at the Zionist enemy.

A study of the recent and distant past would clearly show how the Palestinian revolution managed to overcome the obstacles which threatened its struggle. The question is: Is the Palestinian revolution now so weak that it cannot clear the present hurdles in its way? We are fully convinced and firmly confident that the Palestinian revolution is still as strong, vigorous, and alive as ever because it does not belong to one individual. It is the revolution of people struggling for their right to enjoy a free and dignified life. There is solidarity between their struggle and the struggle of all nations longing for freedom and release from the grip of the tyrants and usurpers of their wealth.

In our view, the solution of the Palestinian revolution's present problems lies in keeping away from compromise solutions. History shows since time immemorial that revolutions do not tolerate compromise solutions, especially with those who turn against them and try to plant mines in the path of their struggle. 'Arafat is one of those people who have gone to extremes in their deviation and plotting against the revolution.

'Arafat has met with Mubarak under the canopy of the Camp David agreements. These treasonous agreements ahve been at the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. He has met with Mubarak and he continues, without any sense of shame, to declare his good intentions toward him. Should others, therefore, be ashamed of condemning him?

'Arafat's deviationist line and continuous practices confirm beyond doubt that his aim is to tame the revolution and then finish it off by causing more division and fragmentation in its ranks. Is it conceivable that this deviationist should be allowed to tamper with the most sacred revolution of our time?

Once again we underline the independent and intrinsic nature of Palestinian decisions, but we also emphasize that the Palestinian cause is still the prime Arab cause. Condemning those who tamper with it and plot against it is a Palestinian and Arab responsibility. This silence must be broken and compromise solutions must be abandoned in favor of revolutionary decisiveness. Will we do that?

Palestine Broadcast: 'Arafat Unfit To Lead PLO

JN012004 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Palestine Broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: No matter how the 'Arafatist leadership tries to continue leading the PLO and affirming its line, it will ultimately fail. A leadership that betrayed the trust placed in it, deviated from the Palestinian national charter, flouted the resolutions of the Palestinian national bodies, allied with those regimes and forces that betrayed our Palestinian people's struggle, stabbed our people in the back, established bridges with the Zionist enemy beginning with secret meetings and ending with exchanging diplomatic representatives, can no longer be trusted by our Palestinian people.

Our Palestinian people will not trust this leadership to take care of the cause or the lives of our struggling youths. Our people will not allow it to continue tampering with their fate and destinty.

'Arafat has proved that he is unfit to lead the PLO. There is no reason for his continuing to lead it. Those who think otherwise, those who believe that flimsy deals can establish 'Arafat's lead(ership in exchange for narrow interests will be disappointed because our people will not allow these deals to pass and will not submit to them.

The Palestinian people have offered great sacrifices. They waged a great struggle for their cause and took immense pain to promote it. Our people will not forgive those who betray their cause and who express their readiness to concede it. Our people will lie in wait for such persons in defense of the sanctity of their cause and the sacred aims for which many martyrs have fallen.

Our people have expressed their rejection of all the solutions that are aimed at liquidating their cause. They will abide by their word. They will remain steadfast in their struggle to liberate their homeland.

Shamir Meets Likud Ministers on Coalition Talks

TA041304 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1157 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Report by Arye Golan from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The meeting between the Likud faction members and the prime minister is still continuing. Remarks made by the prime minister at the beginning of this meeting indicate that the Likud is prepared to make certain concessions to the Alignment in an effort to renew the talks on forming a wide-based government.

Yitzhaq Shamir said he believes certian changes may be made in the Likud's positions, especially concerning the structure of the government. However, Shamir stressed that the Likud will not agree to freeze or stop settlements. The contacts and negotiations will continue.

Shamir said he hopes the negotiations will be resumed, but stressed again: We will not cooperate with the Alignment at all costs; we will do so only if we can continue to act according to our conscience, while making certain concessions, of course. This seems to be the most important message of the Likud faction meeting.

In an attempt to persuade his colleagues to agree to the idea of rotation, the prime minister said its true meaning is that both parties, not only the party entrusted with forming the government by the president, will set up the government. The meaning of rotation, Shamir said, is that the government's policy will be the same under both Peres and Shamir during their terms as prime minister: It will be the same policy and same government under both Shamir and Peres. Shamir emphasized that even when Shim‘on Peres leads the government, it will not be an Alignment-led government, but a government led by its two major components: the Likud and the Alignment.

Again, Shamir ruled out a freeze on settlements, but stressed that the settlement momentum will not be maintained at the level which the Likud would have liked, due to economic difficulties as well. It appears that the date for the resumption of talks with the Alignment will be set soon.

During the meeting, Shamir also defined the proposals and ideas of partnership and equality raised by Peres last Wednesday as a breakthrough. In Shamir's opinion, Peres' proposals constituted a substantive change in the Alignment's line. These proposals were later rejected by the Likud ministers and the Likud stopped the negotiations as a result.

Incidentally, two Knesset members, Beni Shalita and Me‘ir Shitrit, asked Shamir whether it was indeed true that the ministers twisted his arm on this matter. Shamir reacted furiously, saying nobody twisted his arm, and adding that the public believes him and not the press reports on this matter. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi also denied there had been an attempt to twist Shamir's arm in this case.

In conclusion, the Likud is now prepared for a resumption of the negotiations, following a shortlived crisis. It is prepared for certain concessions on the matter of portfolios, coined the structure of the government by the prime minister. As for settlements, there will be no compromise on the part of the Likud.

Peres-Shamir Meeting Ends, Talks To Continue

TA050855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0848 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting between Peres and Shamir ended a few minutes ago in Shamir's house in Jerusalem. Upon exiting, Shim‘on Peres said: We settled the controversial issues and started to discuss the structure of the government. Shim‘on Peres also said that so far no decision has been reached on the size of the Cabinet. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz adds that Peres and Shamir will meet again this afternoon to continue the talks.

Shamir Comments After Meeting

TA050934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The meeting between Shamir and Peres ended with great progress toward the establishment of a broad government. The meeting in the prime minister's house in Jerusalem ended a few minutes ago. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports:

The meeting between Shamir and Peres lasted for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. To judge by the smiles, it was held in a friendly atmosphere and the chances of completing the task are good. The sharp-eared might note slight differences in the statements of the two as they left the meeting. First to leave was Shim‘on Peres.

Shamir exited after Peres and delivered the following statement:

[Begin recording] We discussed some formulas that have not yet been concluded.

We defined the problems which must be solved in the next few days and started talking about the formation of the government and the manning of the different posts.

We will meet again this afternoon, and advance toward the formation of the government.

[Unidentified correspondent asks Shamir indistinct question about the guidelines]

[Shamir] So far, not all of them. We defined the points which must be formalized. But, all in all, I do not see differences of opinion which will be hard to overcome. [end recording]

Well, Yitzhaq Shamir says that he does not foresee any differences of opinion which will be hard to overcome, even if some differences still remain.

Shim‘on Peres says that they overcame all the differences. From this, it appears that the main subject the two will discuss this afternoon will be the issue of the Cabinet structure and the number of ministers in it, which has not yet been set.

Liberal Party Threatens To Leave Likud

TA041100 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Amnon Barzilay and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Senior figures in the Likud's Liberal Party yesterday voiced the warning that the Liberals may resign from the Likud and join an Alignment-led government if no national unity government is established. It has been learned that talks on this issue were held among ministers and Knesset members with the approval of Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i while Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dylzin and Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat also knew of them.

Blum: U.S.-Israeli Relations 'Could Not Be Better'

TA010800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Yehuda Blum, Israel's UN ambassador for the last 6 years, says he is leaving the job happy that relations with the United States could not be better, disappointed over Western European timidity and saddened by the lack of civility he found at the United Nations. Our Arab adversaries would like nothing better than to see us either expelled from the United Nations, or withdraw voluntarily from it, in order to highlight what they consider to be Israel's pariah status within the international community, he said. There is absolutely no reason why we should oblige them, he told the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Despite ups and downs in the U.S.-Israeli relations here and elsewhere, Blum said, these relations could not be better and I do not believe they have ever been better. Israel's next ambassador to the United Nations has not yet been named.

Levi: Meeting With Weinberger 'Excellent'

TA021056 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Sep 84 p 3

[Report from New York by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] "The talk with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was very cordial and could be described as excellent," Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said in summing up his meeting with the U.S. secretary of defense.

The chief of staff and his entourage left New York on Friday morning to begin a tour of U.S. Army bases on the West Coast.

The chief of staff did not refer to the fact that Israeli ambassador in the United States, Dr Me'ir Rosenne, had not been invited to the meeting. The meeting between Lt Gen Levi and Secretary Weinberger lasted about 1 hour, twice the time allocated to the meeting by Pentagon officials.

During the talk, Caspar Weinberger evinced a warm approach to Israel's affairs. The meeting was attended by the IDF's attache in Washington, Major General Uri Simhoni, the head of the Defense Ministry mission to the United States, Avraham Ben-Yosef, the chief of staff's aide, Colonel Dani Rotschild, and senior U.S. officials. All the issues pertaining to military and security cooperation between Israel and the United States were reviewed in the meeting. The U.S. secretary and the Israeli chief of staff also dwelled on the developments in Lebanon and the issue of strategic coordination between the United States and Israel was also raised.

During the meeting, the Israeli delegation did not raise any new demands or requests because, according to Israeli sources, "we have no problems with the Pentagon."

Prior to the meeting with the secretary of defense, the chief of staff held a courtesy talk with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vessey.

Trade Minister on Free Trade Zone Agreement

TA020723 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat by Mikha Friedman — live, by telephone]

[Text] [Friedman] Have you heard about the report coming from the United States about difficulties involved in the signing of the free trade zone agreement? Will the trade agreement not be signed on 19 September as you wanted?

[Pat] Almost all day yesterday and also tonight I have been in constant contact with our colleagues in the delegation sent to Washington. They know nothing about this entire story. This is some kind of journalistic bluff which we do not understand; it may be that somebody said something. On the contrary, the delegation will also hold meetings today despite the fact that it is Sunday. It is very rare for the Americans to agree to hold meetings on a Sunday, but the reason for this is that Monday is a holiday in the United States and they realized that our delegation cannot wait by idly.

[Friedman] If we were to describe the situation in positive terms, would you say that the U.S. trade representative will come to Israel on 19 September?

[Pat] For the time being, everything remains the same. There persists a technical dispute about a certain number of sensitive products which we want to be included in the agreement and to which we want special arrangements applied.

The Americans propose that these products should not be included in the agreement but rather that they should be discussed in another 5 years. Involved are five or six products, some of them very marginal. Discussions revolved around this matter and about technical issues such as what to include or not include in the agreement.

[Friedman] Has the issue of our subsidized products been solved?

[Pat] This matter was concluded by me and Mr Brock a few weeks ago and we will make an announcement to this effect when the time comes. Of course, I agreed with him that he should be the one to make this announcement to the pertinent Congressional committee. When he makes this announcement, those Israeli industrialists who worried about what would happen to the subsidies will probably be able to sigh in relief.

'Difficulties' Reported With Agreement

TA020709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Difficulties have been reported on the road to signing the agreement between Israel and the United States about the establishment of a free trade zone. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay has learned that U.S. trade representative William Brock will apparently not come to Israel in mid-September as scheduled to initial the agreement. There are difficulties in legislation and the U.S. Administration does not want to sign an aide memoire until the position of Congress is clear.

U.S. farmers and industrialists have been exerting pressure on congressmen not to lend a hand to legislation granting preferred status to Israeli products in the U.S. economy. The sides have not yet concluded the issue of Israeli subsidization. In addition, due to the election campaign in the United States, Congress will only hold a short session and it is feared that it will not be able to complete legislation before the presidential elections in November.

U.S. Aid Must Be Part of Comprehensive Program

TA311554 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Aug 84 p 25

[Yuval Elitzur commentary: "Getting Addicted to U.S. Aid"]

[Text] In the 1979 U.S. fiscal year which began on 1 October 1978, shortly before the Camp David accords were signed, U.S. aid to Israel reached an alltime record. We received $3.3 billion in military aid and $725 million in economic aid, that is, over $4 billion. This money was meant to compensate Israel for losing the oil in the Sinai and to finance the construction of new airbases in the Negev to replace those evacuated in the Sinai.

If Israel's hopes come true, this record will be broken in the next fiscal year, beginning in approximately 1 month. We have already been promised $2.6 billion in military and economic aid. Chances are also good that we may receive the economic aid — some $1,275,000,000 — in one "lump sum;" that is, the money would be transferred to Israel as early as the beginning of October instead of in periodic installments as has been the case so far. (Economists have calculated that this early payment would save us at least $60 million in interest). In addition, in response to Israeli feelers, the Americans have already intimated that they will "sympathetically consider" any Israeli request for additional aid — estimated at $400 to $700 million — to enable the economy to tackle the emergency economic regime which supposedly will be imposed immediately after the new government is established.

If these hopes come true, we will receive some $3.3 billion next year. This is certainly on the same scale as the larger amount of aid we received in 1979, because most of the $4 billion we received then was in the form of loans which are now hindering Israel's balance of payments. Next year, the entire sum of $2.6 billion will be given as a grant. The additional aid — if it is given to us — will probably also be given in the same form.

A comparison with the situation in 1979 also underscores another important fact. In the 1979 fiscal year, the Israeli economy did not enjoy a considerable part of this aid because it was transferred to the U.S. companies that were building the airbases in the Negev, the same airbases we would not have needed had we not completely agreed with the United States to evacuate the Sinai. In 1985, Israel will not be able to point to any external factor justifying such a large amount of aid.

Moreover, although in contacts with the U.S. Administration Israeli figures concede that the economy is undergoing a serious crisis and that we need more aid to remedy it, they are not prepared to promise that by making a special effort this year it will be possible to go back to requesting a more "normal" amount of aid. Jerusalem is currently preparing the aid request for the 1986 fiscal year and there is every indication that we would like to set a new record that year....

This is probably the reason why the discontent voiced in Israel this week about "U.S. pressure on Israel by means of economic aid" and the reports about "the conditioning of aid" raised some eyebrows in Washington. Administration officials and public figures who follow events in Israel probably regarded the behavior of the Israelis as that of a child who eats enormous quantities of candy and when the adult who gives him "pocket money" tries to tell him that candy is not enough and that he should also eat nutritious food he sulks and complains that he is being "mistreated."

Indeed, voices of dissent may sometimes be heard in Washington, both among State Department officials and among congressmen who are asked to approve generous amounts of aid to Israel while the Reagan administration cuts welfare budgets for their needy constituencies. These voices give rise to the question of whether it would not be better to urge the Israelis to "soften their position" on political matters in exchange for the continuous flow of aid.

However, when such proposals or notions are voiced, other administration officials and congressmen say that such threats might be counterproductive: They might compel Israel to adopt "firm" measures in order to prove "that we are not a U.S. satellite." A cut in the flow of aid would affect Israel's freedom of action for only a few months, or even years, but after that the response might be extreme political radicalization.

Israel's refusal to embrace the "Reagan plan" did not prevent the flow of U.S. aid in the last 2 years. In the past few years there have been suggestions that the money Israel spends to finance settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip be subtracted from the aid, but these suggestions have been categorically rejected.

Also today, Washington is not talking seriously about making aid conditional on a change in the political sphere. Nevertheless, it is clear to the Americans, the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Treasury officials in Jerusalem that if we want to receive extraordinary aid (as mentioned, this may amount to $400 or even $700 million) next fiscal year, we will have to present a detailed economic program to prove that Israel seriously intends to improve its economic situation.

Of course, such a demand makes a lot of sense. Any recovery plan involving a cut of $1.5 billion or more in public expenditures would not immediately improve the situation. On the contrary, further price increases, some degree of unemployment, and a drop in the GNP may occur during the first year. In such circumstances, it is very important that Israel's foreign currency reserves permit it to continue importing, especially raw materials for industry. Israel's reserves would have to be reinforced to avert shocks and to enable the country to go ahead and pay its foreign debts in order to maintain its prestige with those creditors who are willing to go on lending it money.

Such extraordinary aid — a kind of "safety net" designed to prevent the economy from collapsing — must be part of a comprehensive program. As long as such a program does not exist, as long as there is no government capable of endorsing such a program and of undertaking to carry out all that this entails, insofar as the consequences to be suffered by the citizens are concerned, there is certainly no way of submitting a request to the U.S. Administration. Hence, it is clear that the additional aid we will request is definitely conditional on the establishment of a government and the endorsement of an economic program. However, even Israelis do not object to this condition.

U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz, an economist by profession, has recently suggested several times that he would like "to take the Israeli economy into his hands" and that "Israel should be helped to help itself." There is no doubt that a recovery program would be submitted to him for his perusal; the Americans may even make some remarks or even submit their own proposals for salvaging the Israeli economy. If the Americans do that, could this be regarded as meddling in Israel's internal affairs? Maybe, but one must bear in mind that such notions or even close supervision would not be suggested as a condition for the regular U.S. aid, but in response to an Israeli request for extraordinary aid to salvage its economy.

Those who think that Israel's increasing reliance on U.S. aid has created an "aid addiction" and that the Israeli economy is losing its ability to support itself despite, or even because of, this prolonged U.S. aid, will have no difficulty in substantiating this argument. It may be argued that the extent of U.S. aid and the degree of independence of the Israeli economy are two sides of the same coin.

The U.S. Congress has so far approved $2.6 billion in aid, all of it as a grant, including the sums earmarked for the development of the Lavi aircraft. Israel's friends believe that the extraordinary aid to salvage the economy will also be approved by Congress, although this entails a question of timing. If the request is submitted by September, before Congress goes into its pre-election recess, there are better chances of overcoming the opposition which is expected to arise. Now more than ever before, both Democrats and Republicans are vying for the "Jewish vote" which is particularly important in several key states. Both parties have expressed their willingness to increase their efforts for Israel.

In addition to other damaging consequences, the protracted formation of an Israeli government also endangers Israel's chances of receiving extraordinary aid which would be used as a "shock absorber" in the next few years. If such a request is not submitted by September, it will have to be submitted to Congress at the end of January 1985. The chances such a request stand at such a belated date seem rather dim today.

At times it seems that Israel's surprising success in Washington in the last few years and its ability to get a growing share of U.S. foreign aid with every passing year have to some extent made us shrug off some of the difficulties involved and misunderstand the process of aid approval. Instead of arguing about the question of "aid addiction" and contemplating what Israel can do to use this aid — it may amount to $1,000 per capita this coming year — in order to reduce it in the next few years, we are busy discussing existent and nonexistent "conditions."

Things have reached the point where a certain Knesset member has developed a theory according to which we "deserve" this aid because America is "buying" Israel as its representative in the Middle East. According to the astonishing calculations of that same Knesset member, we deserve more aid than we are receiving at present. Is that so?

Irish Minister on Strengthening Relations

TA041010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Irish Government intends to strengthen relations with Israel. The Irish labor and employment minister, Ruairi Quinn, currently visiting Israel, said this to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The prime minister welcomed this decision which comes after long years of Irish reservations regarding Israel.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez adds that Ireland is the current president of the EEC and negotiations on the incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the organization are slated to be concluded during its term. Another round of talks by EEC ministers on this issue ended in failure yesterday. The Irish foreign affairs minister warned his colleagues that additional delays on the issue may finally put the lid on it completely.

POST Notes Reaction to Sri Lankan's Resignation

TA050730 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by *THE JERUSALEM POST* diplomatic correspondent on reaction to the resignation of Douglas Liyanage, a senior Sri Lankan official]

[Text] Israeli observers refused to believe that Liyanage's visit to Jerusalem was the real cause of his dismissal, or indeed that his dismissal meant a permanent impairment of his career and his influence.

They said Liyanage had many enemies in Colombo, some incurred during his recent work as chief censor and chief spokesman of the government, others dating back to when he was seen as a figure of active dissent under the previous government. Liyanage is a long-time close adviser and ally of President Jayewardene, and for that reason observers here believe his downfall from office will prove only transient.

Government officials insisted last night that Israel had had no prior knowledge of Liyanage's intention to visit Jerusalem. Once he was here, they said, he was invited to meet with key officials — and it was with his explicit consent that word of these meetings was conveyed to the media.

IDF Hands An-Nabatiyah Over to South Lebanese Army

TA041233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The IDF transferred control over An-Nabatiyah to the army of southern Lebanon today, allowing the Lebanese greater control in this region. As may be recalled, the IDF transferred control over Sidon to the army of southern Lebanon a few months ago. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports:

[Begin recording] The decision to transfer the hamlet of An-Nabatiyah to the control of the army of southern Lebanon is a continuation of the trend by the IDF command in Lebanon to hand over responsibility for security in southern Lebanon from the IDF to Antoine Lahd's army.

On several past occasions, political elements emphasized that the success of this army in taking control of the entire region extending from the Al-Awwali River to the Israeli-Lebanese border will help achieve an IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Since the establishment of this army — which numbers over 2,000 soldiers — it has taken control of the Sidon area and a series of positions extending from the village of Kamid al-Lawz in the eastern sector westward to the seashore, and as far north as the Al-Awwali Bridge. Last week the army of southern Lebanon took control of the traffic axis extending from Metulla in the south to the Al-Qir'awn lake in the northern part of the eastern sector.

Preparations were made in the IDF in recent weeks for the transfer of the hamlet of An-Nabatiyah — which numbers approximately 22,000 residents, mostly Shi'ites — to the responsibility of the army of southern Lebanon. The significance of such a transfer of a particular region is clear. The soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon play first tenor with regard to the day-to-day security tasks in these regions. The IDF is the one that conducts rehearsals for these musicals in a training base which was inaugurated in Al-Khiyam late last week.

However, the military presence in the area is that of the soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon. These soldiers set up roadblocks, conduct searches, and detain suspects. There is complete coordination between the command of Antoine Lahd and the IDF command in southern Lebanon. Even in regions which are not controlled by the army of southern Lebanon, regions in which responsibility for the safety of the residents is shouldered by the IDF, there is almost total cooperation between the two armies.

Aside from the problem of the professional level of the soldiers of this army, the most difficult problem is that of its composition. Most of the soldiers and officers are Christian. In contrast, most of the population of southern Lebanon, especially in areas which were handed over to the control of the army of southern Lebanon are Shi'ite. The Shi'ites are not eager, to use an understatement, to join the ranks under Antoine Lahd, thereby giving the army a true southern Lebanese character. However, it is clear to all local elements today that the ability of the army of southern Lebanon to succeed even under the present conditions will pave the way for an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. [end recording]

MA'ARIV Examines WASHINGTON TIMES IDF Story

TA311459 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Aug 84 18

[Commentary by correspondent in New York Ya'aqov Erez — "Who Was *MA'ARIV*'s Military Affairs Correspondent During the Lebanese War": "A Little Truth, a Great Deal of Lies"]

[Excerpts] The journalistic bombshell about the IDF's inefficiency during the Lebanese war, which was hurled by the small and insignificant *WASHINGTON TIMES*, exploded in the United States in a still small voice. The story in the newspaper of the "Moonies," a rightwing Christian sect headed by a Korean priest who has been jailed for tax violations, received banner headlines in Israel. Security and military experts in the United States completely ignored the report. The IDF image among the U.S. Armed Forces and in the Pentagon was not damaged. Israeli officals, however, asked why the information was leaked now and who wanted to damage the IDF in the very area in which it has won great respect in the United States — the area of operations.

Official Israeli sources in the United States say that in their opinion there is no such report in the Pentagon. One of the Israelis said: "The Pentagon has been told what the IDF learned in the war and its experts are familiar with what happened. They are well aware that the Syrians did not hit 150 Israeli tanks and they know it is not true that two Israeli helicopters were downed by friendly fire. These are lies which were attributed to a report that does not exist."

The U.S. newspaper used the common technique of dangerously mixing partial truth with a great deal of lies. In this manner, very familiar to those acquainted with psychological warfare, they tried to convince the reader that everything said was true.

Nevertheless, as happens in every war, there were mishaps, mistakes, and negative phenomena. However, the main mishap of the Lebanese war was not connected with operations: not with the control of forces, personal and combat discipline, or training prior to the entrance into Lebanon. The main mishap of the Lebanese war was caused by the politicians who set out to fight a big war with a limited military operation. The mission succeeded because the government changed its mind every other day and the troops in the field were forced to operate accordingly.

When the *WASHINGTON POST* [as published] noted the delay of the forces in the territory resulting from political restrictions — a delay which caused heavy fighting later on because the enemy had been given time to strengthen its forces — the informant and publisher ignored the U.S. Administration's influence in this sensitive issue. This does not decrease the accountability of those responsible in the Israeli Government — Defense Minister Sharon, Prime Minister Begin, and the other ministers — but we must not ignore Washington's dictates.

The Lebanese war, like the sending of the U.S. Marines to Beirut, was a case of a political failure causing a military entanglement, rather than a military entanglement resulting in a political failure. Just as President Ronald Reagan is responsible for the unfortunate mission of the 1,600 Marines in Beirut, 242 of whom were killed in the "peace mission," so are former Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon responsible for the military entanglement in the depth of Lebanon from which Israel could not attain any political advantages. This issue — perhaps due to the U.S. blunder — is hardly touched upon in the "secret report" published in the *WASHINGTON TIMES*.

There is no doubt that the IDF wants to forget the lessons of the Lebanese war. It wants to forget the arguments between the military and the political echelons; cases where top officers came out against the defense minister; the bitter arguments among the troops "to attack Beirut or not to attack." But there are many lessons to be learned. There were cases where navigation mistakes resulted in unnecessary casualties. There was a mistake which caused a tank battalion to advance too far into territory held by a huge Syrian force in As-Sultan Ya'qub.

As in all of Israel's wars, in Lebanon too there were unnecessary casualties. There were other mistakes the "secret report" does not mention, and there were a great many successes in all areas, both with the regular and reserve units.

In Israel there are those who tend to view journalistic fabrications as governmental messages. Refa'el Eytan, who was chief of staff during the Lebanese war, talked about the "rescuers" from Tehran and the "experts" from Beirut. The Lebanese issue and the confrontation with Palestinian and Shi'ite terrorism are known to the Americans from their grievous experience in Beirut — they remember very well how their planes missed their targets, how two planes were downed in one attack, how the *New Jersey* bombarded civilian targets in the Ash-Shuf and how the Marines — the pride of every American — were severely beaten by the terrorists and finally forced to withdraw. They also learned to appreciate the IDF's operational capability the hard way.

Construction Work in New Settlements Underway

TA041139 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] The Likud is making strenuous efforts to speed up infrastructure works in some of the 27 settlements whose establishment constitutes the bone of contention in the discussions with the Alignment on a national unity government. For this purpose, the Likud has applied to some of the private entrepreneurs involved in the establishment of the settlements.

The *DAVAR* correspondent has learned that tractors and heavy equipment have been brought to some of the settlements in order to establish a "fait accompli." Deputy Agricultural Minister Mikha'el Deqel confirmed to *DAVAR* that "infrastructure works and road-paving are underway in 15 settlements to prevent the Alignment from contending that there is a question of settlements which have not yet been built."

Deqel said that the first buildings have already been erected and trailers have been placed in four settlements, while an additional six settlements have requested permits from the planning authorities to allow them to move onto the sites.

Knesset Member Deqel stressed that the Herut Party rejects outright the Alignment's demand that the establishment of these settlements be contingent upon the approval of a national unity government.

Settlers 'Denounce' Compromise Agreement

TA050547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria denounces the settlement agreement reached between the Likud and the Alignment, and calls it a White Paper [in reference to limitation on settlement during the British Mandate] with regard to the Jews in Greater Israel. According to the council, the agreement is illegal and it will therefore continue to establish settlements in all parts of Greater Israel — everywhere and at all times. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the council set up special headquarters and it may erect settlements in planned areas without approval, in addition to organizing demonstrations and strikes.

Representatives of the settlers met the finance minister yesterday for a long talk, during which they requested funds for the settlements. Minister Kohen-Orgad rejected the request, saying that the settlements in Judaea and Samaria received enough money.

Representatives of the settlers also talked with Minister Burg over the telephone and complained to him about the compromise plan. Minister Burg said that from the political point of view he owes them nothing, as the National Religious Party received only 5 percent of the settlement vote. However, he supports the settlements from the viewpoint of his conscience and ideology.

Communique Marks End of Five-Nation Meeting

AB042100 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Sept 4 (AFP) — A five-nation African ministerial conference ended here today with a joint communique calling for stepped up efforts to preserve the troubled Organization of African Unity (OAU) and suggesting the upcoming OAU summit carry the themes of "harmony and reconciliation."

The final communique from the two-day meeting, which brought together Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, and the Central African Republic, also reaffirmed the countries' "active support" for the Chadian Government of Hissein Habre. It said Mr Habre, whose government is fighting Libyan-backed rebels in the north of the country, represented legitimacy in Chad. The tone of the ministers' communique was more conciliatory toward Tripoli's involvement in Chad than the final document issued at the end of the group's previous conference in Khartoum in November 1983, which condemned Libya for its "military aggression" against the Central African state. The issue of Chad has been a major factor in disputes within the OAU which have paralysed the pan-African grouping since 1982.

Zairian Foreign Minister Umba di Lutete at the conference opening session had set the tone for the meeting by indicating that a Zairian project for an organization of black African states would not become another source of conflict within the OAU. Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko had raised the idea of a grouping of black African states in an effort to avoid conflicts related to the primarily Arab disputes in Chad and between Polisario guerrillas and Moroccan troops fighting in Western Sahara. Informed sources here said a Zairian request to include a reference to the Zairian minister's comments on the proposal in the conference's final communique was not accepted.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali reflected the meeting's desire to avoid fuelling OAU controversies by saying his country hoped to play a "mediating" role in the pan-African organization.

Official sources said the ministers discussed a wide range of African and international issues, including regional cooperation in transportation and telecommunications, border security and the question of refugees. The ministers also decided to institutionalize their conferences, to be organized under the banner Undugu — meaning fraternity in Swahili — and to hold another meeting in Uganda next October.

OAU Liberation Committee Condemns Botha Statement

EA020236 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The 42d session of the OAU Liberation Committee today condemned a statement by South African Prime Minister Botha in an attempt to compel neighboring countries to sign nonaggression agreements with that regime. A statement issued at the end of the 3-day meeting in Dar es Salaam said the session had been greatly surprised by Botha's statement and explained that it violated the territorial integrity and international status of those countries, as well as being an insult to OAU members.

The statement stressed the committee's stand of supporting neighboring states against the South African Boer regime and called on the international community to assist those countries in facing the threat by Boer Botha.

The statement said the oppressive policy of apartheid pursued by the Boers was the source of tension in southern Africa and that if it was not stopped it would perpetuate acts of oppression against South African nationalists and aggression against the countries concerned.

Ghanaian Details OAU Liberation Committee Meeting

AB031651 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] At the 42d session of the OAU Liberation Committee meeting in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, Ghana has been elected chairman for the next meeting of the committee. This is in recognition of Ghana's long involvement in the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, made this known to newsmen in Accra on his return from the committee's meeting in Tanzania. He noted that the leader of liberation groups, including SWAPO, the ANC, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] met for the first time at the meeting. This, according to Dr Asamoah, enabled the meeting to examine critically the situation in their countries. Full details of the settlement talks between SWAPO and South Africa were also made known at the meeting. Dr Asamoah added that Lesotho and Botswana complained about force being applied on them by South Africa to enter into a similar accord.

On the security arrangements involving Mozambique, SWAPO, and Angola, Dr Asamoah said the meeting discussed the recent developments in southern Africa and their effects on the liberation struggle.

Touching on the recent visits of the racist leader to some European countries, Dr Asamoah said the meeting condemned such a visit. He said the meeting considered the visits as a support to the Botha regime. He added that three resolutions on Namibia, South and southern Africa were adopted. On Namibia, delegates rejected the terms to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to Namibian independence. The second resolution praised the people of South Africa in their stand in the recent elections, while the third one called for increased assistance for liberation movements in southern Africa.

ALGERIA

Assembly Speaker Meets With PLO's Al-Wazir

LD031336 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Rabeh Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, received Abu Jihad, [Khalil al-Wazir] member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee and assistant commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The talks between them dealt with the prospects likely to strengthen the unity of Palestinian action, especially after the Algiers and Aden agreements. They also concentrated on the need to exert efforts to ensure the unity of and cohesion in the Palestinian ranks, in addition to the prevailing situation in the Arab world.

Assembly President Receives Polisario Official

LD022229 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Rabih Bitat, member of the FLN Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly, received this afternoon at the Assembly's premises Ould Salek, member of the Polisario Political Bureau and the official in charge of foreign relations. During the meeting views were exchanged on the situation in the region and the convocation of the forthcoming OAU summit. The discussions also covered relations between the National People's Assembly and the Saharan National Assembly.

'Unnatural Marriage' of Libya, Morocco Viewed

LD040958 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 4 Sep (APS) — During the past weeks, the Arab Maghreb region has witnessed a series of political developments and moves which are constant efforts to throw the region into a state of tension and political polarization. No one knows how the particle of sand managed to enter into the oyster shell, and then turn into a pearl. No one knows — except perhaps those entrusted with divine secrets — how the two extremes could be brought together to form one coherent body and "a federation" which goes beyond the imagination of even the most optimistic observers. What has happened to change things in this manner?

In replying to this question, it is essential to affirm a number of facts which are in fact truisms or even constant factors in the Algerian policy toward the question of Arab unity in general, and the building of the Arab Maghreb in particular. The first fact is that the principle of Arab or Maghreb unity is a sacred one, and cannot be made a subject for controversy or outbidding, or be used as a vehicle for the attainment of other objects or gains. The second fact is that the desired unity, be it regional or comprehensive, must be based on the principle of freedom, compatibility, and voluntary conviction.

The third fact is that the first step toward laying down the foundation for this edifice of unity lies in the clearing of atmospheres and the creation of a favorable climate of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations through the solution of all problems and the removal of all the mines left behind by the colonialists before their departure from the region. It is neither logical nor acceptable for two or more countries to fail to solve issues or problems which are normally described as marginal, and at the same time achieve a great work such as unity on which the future and destinies of entire peoples rest.

The legitimate ambition for the establishment of Maghreb or Arab unity should not blind us to the existing conditions which are based on miscalculations, if not fallacies, and which are contrary to the course of history. The freedom of choice and determination now open to the Algerians, Moroccans, and Libyans should also be made open to the Saharan who is still fighting for such a right and who should not be made a victim for a principle which is part of the history of struggle of the region's peoples.

What has taken place and is taking place in the Arab Maghreb arena cannot be described as a step toward the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb — indeed it is a step along a road that can only lead to further dispersement, and break up and destroy whatever remained of the faith of the peoples of the Arab world in unity.

What has taken place cannot be isolated from the designs that are being hatched overtly and covertly for the region. It is evident that the big powers, particularly those close to it, have vital economic and strategic interests in it. These powers did not approve of the climate of stability, harmony, and cooperation that began to reign over the region since Algeria began to liquidate and solve its pending problems with its neighbors headed by the old problem of the borders which it inherited from the colonial days. The shortest way to undermining this stability lies in driving the region into a policy of axes, and political and military polarization as a prelude for the return of spheres of domination and influence.

The question now is: For how many weeks or months will this unionist festival or this unnatural marriage continue before we may learn the facts of what has happened? It is not at all unlikely that what has happened was a mere deal dictated by temporary internal conditions and interests aimed at the Saharan people and other people in the area who are still struggling to take control of their destinies away from foreign interference.

Algiers Rejects 'Unity at Any Price'

LD041454 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Mohammad Bouassa commentary: "What Is Important Is Not To Build a Unity at Any Price"]

[Excerpts] Unity means more than cohesion between one country and another or between a group of countries and another group. Among other things, it means might, prowess, and strength, and it is the opposite of division, which symbolizes weakness and impotence. Unity having a flimsy or artificial basis or founded on temporal calculations or circumstantial reasons can turn into a factor of destruction and discord. Unity between compatible coherant regimes can lead to strength, and indeed can lead to positive results aspired to by all sincere people and by all those who care not only for their homeland but for all the peoples belonging to it.

The desired unity between the Arab countries, be they in the East or the West, is not a slogan to be raised but an objective to be worked for, because it is a noble objective cherished by all true Arab patriots.

Our conviction of unity does not prompt us to accept just any unity, whatever it may be, particularly if this unity is a result of improvisations which could harm rather than serve the cause of unity.

At last came the big surprise which no one had expected. It was the so-called Oujda declaration of unity between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan Kingdom last 13 August. It is a unity between a state which says that the people's authority in it has only one aspect, the popular conferences and popular committees, and another autocratic country in which the people have no authority at all since the king is the one with all the authority. It involves a country which used to describe the regime in Rabat as being the cause of all problems and setbacks afflicting the Arab homeland from the As-Sadat initiative which ended in the dispersement of the Arab nation and in which the king of Morocco played a major role — for he was the one who received Moshe Dayan in Rabat to pave the way for that visit of As-Sadat and he was the one who welcomed as a last act in his framework the Zionist conference held in Marrakesh — and a country which has openly and publicly criticized these practices by the king of Morocco, sometimes describing them as acts of high treason against the Arab masses.

This is something which the mind cannot believe at all, and which logic cannot accept. How can unity be realized on the basis of such [word indistinct] logic? After all that, one cannot but feel astonished to hear all that is being said and which is akin to abuse against Algeria, that country which has offered for the sake of unity more than any other country throughout the various ages and eras. One hears talks describing Algeria as a country that stands in the way of unity, as though Algeria has become an advocate of isolation. Naturally, these brothers have the right to say this, since unity to them is no more than a festival they hold in the morning and repudiate in the evening. It is their right also to say this since unity to them means the realization of interests — but at whose expense? At the expense of a poor people who have decided, despite the military machinery sent against it, to fight this machinery and prevent it from wresting victory, no matter what the price.

If what has happened has happened between two fully contradictory regimes, may we say that our brothers in Libya were among the first to extend a helping hand to the Saharan revolution. Do not we also have the right to say that those who keep talking morning and evening about Arab unity are the ones who create all the means that kill in the heart of the Arab citizen all the incentives that encourage him to seek unity. We say this at a time when it is not customary for us to enter into altercations.

Is unity then mere slogans we raise in the morning to revert against in the evening? The desired unity is not a hollow slogan but the goal of firm and established stands and principles epitomized by our actions since days of the armed struggle and indeed long before that, particularly in regard to this area with whose peoples we have more than one link and with whom we share a great hope drawn for us by the thousands of martyrs who died not for the sake of this homeland alone but defense of the Maghreb, Arab, and African character of this homeland. Otherwise, how can we explain the offensive launched on 20 August 1955 in Constantin which proved the solidarity of the Algerian people with their Moroccan brothers.

What right have those who do not know what Algeria offered for the sake of unity to come now to say that we are opposed to unity? Such talk is contrary to logic and to reality, because it is against history. We do not want unity at any price, to hold festivals for it in the evening and turn against it in the morning of the following day. We do not want a unity that would increase the wounds of our nation and disperse its ranks. To us, unity is a rational, sacred work which must be preceded by firm basis and foundation starting with the establishment of security and stability in the region first. It cannot be achieved except through the elimination of the seeds of mistrust, the liquidation of grudges, and the realization of the demands of those seeking freedom and thence moving toward an honest, sincere cooperation through the basic cadres and up to the higher echelons and institutions which will preserve stability once the building is sound and not fragile and if goodwill prevails.

But to build unity at any price would only mean the destruction of our capabilities and the dispersement of our potential and the sowing of the seeds of suspicion and mistrust in the hearts which aspire to true unity and not an artificial unity.

LIBYA

Tripoli Attacks U.S. Restrictions on UN Envoys

LD041316 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] As preparations proceed in full swing in the various UN bodies for the General Assembly of the United Nations which will be meeting later this month, the American Administration has tried to impose strict restrictions on the movements of the Libyan Arab mission at the United Nations, which the world information media have described as the most rigorous imposed against any foreign mission in the United Nations. Sources of the U.S. State Department say that these measures, which came into force immediately, will be applied against the Libyan delegates who come to New York to participate in the meetings of the UN General Assembly. This means that the measures taken by the American Administration are intended to restrict and obstruct the activities of the Libyan delegation, preventing its members from performing their duties in the best manner, particularly as the Jamahiriyah opposes the aggressive policies of American imperialism in the Arab region and in all other parts of the world.

The record of the American Government abounds with provocative and vindictive measures against foreign diplomatic missions which are contrary to international law and charters governing diplomatic relations among the countries. These measures briefly harm the members of diplomatic missions, particularly missions of the progressive and peace-loving countries. They involve preventing some of these missions from buying or owning property on American territory, the disconnection of telephone facilities, and the delaying for long periods of time the clearance for commodities sent to the diplomats.

Furthermore, the U.S. State Department is now considering the possibility of imposing taxes on members of foreign missions, who will be asked to have American number plates and American car insurance. These foreign missions will have to pay fees for all that — thereby reducing the burden on the American taxpayers, as the U.S. State Department sources put it. It is a fact that international law and traditions usually exempt members of foreign diplomatic missions from paying taxes to the host country.

There is no legal provision that would permit the United States, in its capacity as the venue of the United Nations, to interfere in the affairs of the resident or temporary missions to the United Nations, thereby impeding their true representation of their countries at the world organization. This has prompted the observers to interpret the American attitude toward the Jamahiriyah mission to the United Nations as a flagrant violation of international law and tradition.

Motives for Strike Call by Lebanon's Birri Questioned

LD311255 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — Nabih Birri, [Lebanese] minister of state for affairs of the south, minister of justice and water and electrical resources, and leader of Amal Movement, has called in a suspicious manner for a strike to protest what he called the lack of news about Musa Sadr. This annoying insistence makes us suspect the intentions that some people express about Musa Sadr, and indeed, discredits all these intentions.

Regardless of all this false concern, we are aware of the real deception lying behind it, because we know full well that Musa Sadr is a member of SAVAK, the tool of oppression, suppression, and tyranny against the Muslim Iranian people, and we also know full well that he is an agent of the shah in Lebanon and an obedient servant to Zionism and ally of the deceased shah who tortured the Iranian people and plundered their wealth.

If this Musa Sadr had been present after the Islamic revolution in Iran, this revolution would have executed him on the charges of treason and collusion with the shah's regime in committing treachery against the Iranian people and making their experience the worst tragedy. Why the grief over such a man, when everyone knows that he was a tool in the hand of the deceased shah and an agent of Zionism? What has this man done, except the disgraceful action that he was doing, to warrant such a call on the people to strike to glorify him?

People's Congress Secretary on Arab Unity

LD311837 Tripoli JANA in English 1651 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 4, August 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Congress has emphasized that Arab unity is not a luxury and had never been a cover and will never be a favour from somebody. He said in a speech in front of the members of the General People's Congress holding now in Tripoli for wording the resolutions of the basic people's congresses about the treaty of union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco that the masses while waging fiercefully the battle of Arab unity confirm that that issue of unity is the issue of the truth which we cannot turn away from and avoid because it is a matter life and survival if this unity has not been achieved voluntarily and by choice and in peace and ease then it is unavoidable that it should be achieved by force and coercion. [sentence as received]

He added that, "We must reject the state of fragmentation and division of our states and reject that our destiny to be similar to state of other states who were fragmented by division and accepted submission and humilitation" [sentence as received].

The secretary of the General People's Congress recalled the assurance of the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi about the issue of Arab unity when he said that the most sacred issue of the struggle of the masses is the cause of Arab unity.

Reportage of Arrivals to Al-Fatih Celebration

PLO, Bulgarian Officials Arrive

LD311956 Tripoli JANA in English 0906 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Dhu al-Hijjah, 31 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS agENCY — Last night, a delegation including Khalid al-Fahum, the chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Dr Samir Ghawshah, the secretary-general of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, 'Islam al-Qadi, the secretary general of the Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War and As-Sa'iqa Forces, Abu Musa, [Sa'id Musa Muragha] member of the new Fatah Revolutionary Command, Abu Jabir, member of its Revolutionary Council, and Ivan Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Committee's Bureau, also chairman of the Central Committee, arrived here to join the Libyan Arab people's celebrations commemorating the Great Al-Fatih Revolution's 15th anniversary.

SFRY's Ljubicic Arrives

LD312008 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] 31 Aug (JANA) — Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency arrived in Tripoli this evening to attend the Arab Libyan people's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces welcomed him at Tripoli International Airport. Taking part in the welcome were also several officers of the Armed Forces and the ambassador and staff of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tripoli.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Arrives

AB011451 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Head of state Captain Thomas Sankara left Ouagadougou today at 0000 hours for Tripoli where he arrived at about 0400. He went to Tripoli to take part in the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. In the Libyan capital, the head of state joined our country's delegation which was already there before him. Our correspondent Richard Yameogo reports:

[Begin recording] The head of state told the members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution who came to greet him at his (Al-Qahir) hotel that he brought the militant greetings of the Burkinabe revolution to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to its people, and to its leader. At the end of the imposing military parade which is currently taking place on the revolution square, the president of the republic and head of state will hold talks with President al-Qadhdhafi. They are expected to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the political situation in Africa and in the rest of the world. The head of state, who will probably return to Ouagadougou today, is accompanied during the visit by Captain Henri Zongo and Warrant Officer of Gendarmerie Laurent Sawadogo, member of the National Council of the Revolution. [end recording]

Moroccan Ministers Arrive

LD012331 Tripoli JANA in English 1536 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 5, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWs AGENCY — Mohamed Karim Lamrani, the prime minister of Morocco, arrived in Tripoli this morning to participate in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The Moroccan premier was accompanied by Dr Abdelouahed Belkziz the minister of foreign affairs and Rashed El Hadaoui the prime minister's adviser.

Beninese Foreign Minister Arrives

LD022320 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The foreign minister and communication minister of the Republic of Benin arrived here last night for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Tripoli Rally Celebrates Revolution Anniversary

LD040957 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, September 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Arab masses in the Jamahiriyah yesterday held a huge national rally rejoicing the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and confirming their solidarity with the unionist liberating struggle launched by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader in defence of the survival of the Arab nation against enemies. The rally was held at 6 o'clock last night in the People's Hall in Tripoli. Many speeches were given on this occasion reflecting the pleasure of the Arab masses on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its gigantic achievements together with its victories to support the vital national causes of the Arab nation. Furthermore, it emphasised that the Great Al-Fatih Revolution is the heart of the Arab nation who is capable of realising the expectations of this nation and who is capable of responding to the cause of the people under the yoke of colonialism and slavery.

The speakers stressed their total support to the Arab-African union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco as a base for the unity of the Arab Maghreb and the pan-Arab unity. In this respect the speakers highly appreciated the unionist national role played by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution to achieve the Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf against imperialism and Zionism.

In the speeches the speakers, in this historic national gathering praised the heroic struggle of the Libyan people and their confrontation to the arrogance of American imperialism. They strongly confirmed their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in the fight against the American imperialist's plots. The Arab masses in the Jamahiriyah, the platform of national struggle against imperialists and Zionists strongly hailed the leader of the revolution and praised his struggle stands for the unity of the Arab nation to freedom, glory and dignity.

Syria's Mashariqah Meets With Fellow Visitors

JN311931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, who is heading the Syrian delegation to the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan people and their revolution, received in Tripoli today Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate Chadian provisional government. Talks dealt with the plans and dimensions of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plot against the Arab, African, and world progressive forces. Mashariqah reviewed Syria's steadfast stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in facing the most dangerous, hostile plots.

Oueddei explained the Chadian problems from various angles. Mashariqah expressed Syria's understanding of and its support for the Chadian people's just, legitimate struggle. Earlier, the vice president received Anatoliy Sofronov, well-known Soviet poet and writer and deputy chairman of AAPSO. They reviewed friendship and cooperation relations between Syria and the USSR. Mashariqah asserted that these relations are very firm and strong and are always developing in the service of the joint struggle of our two peoples. They also discussed Syria's pan-Arab role in Lebanon and its support for the Lebanese people's struggle and their progressive and pan-Arab forces. They also discussed Syria's position on the recent Soviet initiative on the Middle East which Mashariqah affirmed is appreciated by the Arab masses who are greatly satisfied with it. At the conclusion of the meeting, the vice president hoped that the Soviet Unions's efforts for world peace will realize further success in the interest of mankind's happiness and prosperity.

On his part, Sofronov expressed the Soviet people's sentiments of love and appreciation for Syria. He praised Syria's wise policy under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We highly appreciate Syria's role in Lebanon. We have closely seen the significance of Syria's steadfastness in Al-Biqa' in facing the Zionist forces during and after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Reportage on Meetings With Visiting Officials

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Soviets, Iranians

LD311332 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The brother commander of the revolution today received Salimov, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan and deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, who delivered to him a written message from Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the meeting, Salimov delivered to the brother commander a copy of the Holy Koran and copies of the Al-Bukhari book and other books of the Prophet's sayings.

He also received Abdollah Jasbi, the secretary general of the Islamic Republic Party in Iran, and representatives of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

The brother commander of the revolution also received the British parliamentary delegation participating in the World Conference for Solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

At-Turayki Receives Vietnamese, Indian

LD312204 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 4, August 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, met last night with Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, education minister of the Vietnam Socialist Republic who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to attend the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The meeting discussed suitable means for developing the current friendship and cooperation relations between the two friendly countries to serve the common interest of the Libyan Arab and Vietnamese peoples.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki also met last night with Abu Bakr Abdul Karim, Indian state minister for foreign affairs. He reviewed with him a number of international issues and other issues of common interest.

Rajab, Yugoslavia's Ljubicic Meet

LD021828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 2 Sep 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, September 2 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and Libyan Jamahiriyah have both assessed as successful the cooperation between the two nonaligned countries. This was emphasized during today's talks here between Yugoslav Presidency member Nikola Ljubicic and Libyan Prime Minister Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab. During the long, friendly talk, views were exchanged on the directions of further development of Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation. The Libyan prime minister stressed his country's interest for a comprehensive involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in the implementation of Libyan Jamahiriyah's major development plans. Yugoslav Government member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Libyan Joint Cimmittee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Zivorad Kovacevic also participated in the talks.

The prospects for broadening cooperation in capital development projects, agriculture, energy, scientific and technical cooperation, trade and other fields were particularly reviewed. Ljubicic, who headed a Yugoslav delegation at yesterday's celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, later today attended the promotion of a new class of Libyan [word indistinct] officers. He also toured the building site of the new naval academy, the construction of which is being completed by the Yugoslav Energoprojekt Enterprise.

At-Turayki Receives Soviet Official

LD021913 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon received the first director of the African Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry who is accompanying the vice-president of the Soviet Supreme Presidium currently on a visit to Jamahiriyah. The meeting concentrated on bilateral relations and international issues of joint interest.

At-Turayki Receives Greek Minister

LD022228 Tripoli JANA in English 1833 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon met with the Greek economy minister who attended the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The meeting centred on discussing bilateral relations and means to develop them as well as reviewing the agreements that have been implemented and which were signed between Jamahiriyah and Greece as well as on the implementation of recommendations and resolutions issued by the Joint Committee for Economic and Special Cooperation in its recent Tripoli meeting.

At-Turayki Receives ROK's Kim

LD022232 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning met with Kim Song-pae, the [South] Korean minister of construction who attended the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The meeting took up the bilateral relations between Jamahiriyah and Korea and means to develop the scope of bilateral cooperation in all fields so as to realise joint interests.

The Korean official expressed his country's desire to promote relations with Jamahiriyah and its total readiness to cooperate in the economic, construction and other fields so as to realise joint interest for the two friendly countries.

At-Turakyi Receives Beninese Ministers

LD022325 Tripoli JANA in English 1847 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon met with the transport minister and the foreign and cooperation minister in the People's Republic of Benin who are currently visiting Jamahiriyah. The meeting took up the discussion of bilateral relations and means to develop them as well as international and African issues of joint interest. The Beninese officials expressed their country's gratitude and esteem for efforts exerted by Jamahiriyah and the leader of the revolution to back liberation movements in Africa as well as their perpetual concern with bolstering Arab-African cooperation relations and supporting causes of freedom and rights worldwide. They said that: In Benin we highly value these efforts which reaffirm the principled and resolute stand of the Great Al-Fatih in backing the causes of the African peoples.

Nicaragua's Borge Tours Market

LD022335 Tripoli JANA in English 1835 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tomas Borge, the leader of the revolution and interior minister in Nicaragua, this morning visited Suq al Jum'ah complex. The Nicaraguan guest, accompanied by Mufta Ku'aybah, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, toured the various departments of the market. At the end of his visit, he recorded the following message in the visitors book: This work gives the Great Al-Fatih Revolution its popular character. We, in Nicaragua are very proud to be friends of the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Sankara

AB031010 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state returned to Ouagadougou shortly after 0100 this morning from Tripoli where he participated in the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. During his short stay in Triploli, Comrade Thomas Sankara granted audiences notably to the minister of interior of Nicaragua and to a Beninese delegation from the Political Bureau of the party. Later on in the day, at exactly 2200 GMT, President Sankara and his delegation started the return journey after holding discussions with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The presidential plane arrived in Ouagadougou early this morning.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ljubicic

LD031024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has received Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency. In the course of the friendly talks views were exchanged about bilateral relations and topical international issues.

Both sides agreed that relations achieved so far between the two countries constitute a firm basis for further promotion of cooperation in all fields, particularly in that of economy, and for raising even higher the degree of overall relations betweeen the two friendly, nonaligned countries. It was also stated that both countries are committed, on a lasting basis, to the long-term and stable development of bilateral cooperation to which a continuing top-level dialogue also contributes.

With regard to the international situation, special emphasis was placed on the negative implications of the arms race and increased pressure from the positions of the policy of force on the independence of nonaligned and other countries. It was stressed that the unfavorable way the world situation is developing calls for constant activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in solving pressing international problems and hotbeds of crisis and in creating conditions necessary for full democratization of international political and economic relations.

The trends in the Arab world, especially in the Maghreb region, the situation in the Mediterranean, as well as the future activities of the Nonaligned Movement were also referred to during the talks.

At-Turayki Receives DPRK Official

LD032224 Tripoli JANA in English 1819 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dhu al-Hijjah, 3 September, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, this morning met with the deputy prime minister in Democratic Republic of Korea, (?Chong Chun-ki) who is attending the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The meeting focused on reviewing bilateral relations, promotion of mutual cooperation and practical steps for carrying out joint companies projects agreed upon during the meetings of the Joint Committee for Economic and Social Cooperation.

The deputy prime minister of North Korea expressed the gratitude of the Korean people for the Great Al-Fatih Revolution's strong stand in supporting the struggle of the Korean people in the fight against U.S. imperialism. In this respect he said, "We strongly confirm the Korean people's support to the

Libyan Arab people in its brave resistence to U.S. provocations in their waters, airspace and Gulf of Sidra".

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Figures

LD032222 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] This evening the brother leader of the revolution received the Palestinian National Alliance, which includes brothers Ahmad Jibril, 'Isam al-Qadi, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Samir Ghawshah and Abu Jabarah ['Abd ar-Rahmane]. The brother the leader of the revolution also received this evening Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council.

Official Receives DPRK Minister

LD032226 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 7, September 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, Mufta Ku'aybah this morning held a meeting with the minister of interior and member of the Politburo in the Democratic Republic of Yemen who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah to participate in the Libyan Arab People's celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih revolution. The meeting focused on promoting bilateral cooperation in security, justice and labour in favour of the two brotherly people in the Jamahiriyah and Democratic Yemen.

Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice also met the chairman of the Korean-Libyan Arab Friendship Society of North Korea and head of his country's delegation attending the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Head of the North Korean delegation, during the meeting, praised the gigantic achievements carried out by the Libyan people in various fields thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Jallud Receives Various Delegates

LD040925 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, September 4 — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday received a number of head of delegations who participated in the Libyan Arab people celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Staff Major received the following: the minister of scientific and technical research in Laos, Sali (Mantaphomv); the deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Rudolf Rohlicek; member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Sa'id Afghani; the minister of education in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh; and the deputy prime minister in the Republic of Poland.

Jallud Meets CSSR's Langer

LD041111 Tripoli JANA in English 0928 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces received yesterday deputy minister of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, Frantisek Langer.

Reportage of Departures After Al-Fatih Celebration

UK Parliamentary Group Departs

LD311858 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Dhu al-Hijjah, 31 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The British parliamentary delegation including Ron Brown, Edward Lawrence and Robert Barry left Tripoli this afternoon after attending the meetings of the International Conference for Solidarity With the People of the Jamahiriyah commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Ron Brown, gave a press release to JANA correspondent in which he expressed the thanks and indebtedness of the British parliamentary delegation for the warm reception and generous hospitality he and the delegation received.

He praised the gigantic civilized achievements realized by the Libyan Arab people due to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Brown condemned Western media which tries to deform the true picture of the Libyan Arab people and reports unfounded and untrue allegations.

Jabir Sees Off Sankara

LD022217 Tripoli JANA in English 1831 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Council of Revolution in Burkina Faso, left here early this morning after participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the Great Al-Fatih September 15th anniversary. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, was at Tripoli International Airport to bid him and his delegation farewell. Also present were several officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Morocco's Lamrani Departs

LD022224 Tripoli JANA in English 1829 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and Foreign Minister Abdelouahed Belkziz left Tripoli early this morning after attending the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the extraordinary session of the General People's Congress during which the results of the Moroccan people's referendum on the African-Arab union treaty between Jamahiriyah and Morocco were announced.

Nicaragua's Borge Departs

LD022354 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tomas Borge, the leader of the revolution and interior minister in Nicaragua, left Tripoli this evening after taking part, together with his delegation, in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Tomas Borge made a statement to JANA correspondent in which he praised the depth of relations linking the two friendly countries. He said: Despite the distance between us we share joint objectives against one enemy and against Zionism and imperialism. We are going along the path of struggle until the defeat of imperialism and Zionism. We hope that people's authority is realised in Nicaragua so that people possess authority and resources like the Libyan Arab people possess wealth, authority and weapons.

UAE, Saudi Delegations Depart

LD022354 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — After attending the massive celebrations and the huge military parade to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, delegations from friendly and sisterly countries began to leave Jamahiriyah.

Last night, Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan the chief of protocol of the United Arab Emirates accompanied by the foreign affairs minister, Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud the Saudi state minister and member of the Cabinet accompanied by Zuhayr Muhammad Ibrahim, the assistant under secretary for transport affairs at the Saudi Communications Ministry and the Maltese labour minister, left Tripoli.

The Djibouti Member of Parliament Ismail Omar, the foreign ministers of Niger, Benin and India also left Tripoli this afternoon after attending the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Libyan Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Palestinian Leaders Leave Tripoli

LD041024 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — Brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the PNC, left Tripoli yesterday evening after attending the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. The delegation of the National Palestinian Alliance also left Tripoli yesterday after attending the celebration. The delegation consists of the brothers Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Vanguards of the Popular War of Liberation-As-Sa'iqah forces; Abu Musa, member of the new revolutionary command of Fatah; Abu Jabir, member of the new revolutionary command of Fatah; and Abu Firas, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the new revolutionary command of Fatah.

SFRY Presidency's Ljubicic Departs

LD041058 Tripoli JANA in English 0932 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Nikola Ljubicic, vice president of the collective presidency of the Yugoslavian Socialist Republic, left Tripoli last night after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab peoples marking the 15th anniverary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces saw the Yugoslavian guest to [word indistinct]. A number of officers of Armed Forces and ambassador of Yugoslavia and members of the embassy were also present at the airport.

GDR's Mecklenburg Leaves Tripoli

LD041106 Tripoli JANA in English 0931 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and accompanied delegation left Tripoli yesterday afternoon after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Soviet, Iranian Delegations Depart

LD041651 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A number of delegations of sister and friendly states left Tripoli last night after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Polish deputy premier and (?accompanying) delegation, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of transport, member of the Military Committee for National Reform and minister of energy of Guinea left Tripoli yesterday.

Minister of scientific and technical research of Laos; Abdollah Jasbi, secretary general of the Iranian Islamic Republic and party and special envoy of the Iranian president; and Dr Sadiq Abu Safagah, chief of [Syria's] 'Ayn al-Hamam municipality and accompanied delegation also left, Tripoli.

Syria's Mashariqah Leaves Tripoli

LD042034 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 8, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic and assistant national secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and accompanying delegation left Tripoli last night after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the international conference of solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah. He praised in a press release to JANA correspondent the transformation realized on the land of the Jamahiriyah in different economic and social fields.

He said the Jamahiriyah with the Great Al-Fatih Revolution has become a forward position of the Arab liberation movement and plays a basic role in confronting the American, Zionist (?and) racist imperialism and aggressive designs and ambitions to control the Arab region and its political, economic, military and cultural destinies. He concluded by saying, "We wish the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and our Arab people on the land of the Jamahiriyah every progress, development and boom in the shadow of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution."

Opposition Reports Member Disappeared in Rabat

LD021741 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] According to a movement of opposition to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, one of its members disappeared in Morocco on 17 July just after having met a Moroccan official at the Hilton Hotel in Rabat. According to this same movement, two further political opponents of the Libyan head of state had already been handed over to Libya by the Moroccan authorities in December and January. For the moment there has been no comment on this from Rabat.

If this news is confirmed, these men will have been sacrificed on the altar of rapprochement between Morocco and Libya.

MOROCCO

Libyan Delegation Head Discusses Union

LD311552 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 31 (MAP) — Visiting head of the Libyan delegation, member of the General People's Congress and secretary of syndical affairs of Libyan vocational unions and leagues, Mr Fayturi al-Dali, granted Thursday an interview to the Moroccan news agency MAP.

This interview, which dealt with the Arabo-African union between Morocco and Libya, was made on the occasion of the referendum which is due to be held this day.

Mr Fayturi underlined that the two countries' peoples sincerely wish the setting up of the union. Mr Fayturi is convinced that the union is based on sincerity and devoid of any hypocrisy and demagogy.

The news of the signing of the union treaty last August 13 was welcomed in Libya, Mr Fayturi added, specifying that the Libyan people constantly aspire at achieving this union, which constitutes, according to Mr Fayturi, one of the main objectives of the Libyan revolution.

Regarding the reactions entailed by the annoucning of the Arabo-African union, Mr Fayturi noted that they were numerous and contradictory. There are those who support it, and those are the live forces of the Arab nation, adding that they work for the progress and unity of the Arab world so that it can take up the challenges facing it, "and face the colonialist and imperialist currents and combat the Zionist entity set up by colonialism within the Arab nation to hinder its march toward progress and union," Mr Fayturi added.

Dealing with the negative reactions, Mr Fayturi indicated that they essentially come from the imperialists, colonialists, Zionists and from a group of balkanization partisans in the Arab world.

Hassan Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

LD020322 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat, 1 Sep (MAP) — King Hassan II has addressed a message of congratulations to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Here is the translation of it:

We are pleased, on the occasion when the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is celebrating its national day, to express to you in our name and in the name of the Moroccan Government and people our warm congratulations and our best wishes.

We seize this happy occasion to express to you, our dear brother, our deep satisfaction with regard to the relations which exist between our two countries and the brotherly links which unite us. We wish that these relations and these links may develop further for the great good of our two brother countries and our Arab-Islamic nation which today has a greater need than ever of unity, solidarity, joint efforts and mobilization in the service of our crucial causes, and in particular that of the building of the structures of the Arab-African union and its extension.

We beg the all-powerful to give health, happiness and success to Your Excellency, victory, glory and prosperity to your people under your enlightened leadership.

King Hassan Receives UAE President

LD020205 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] His Majesty King Hasan II received yesterday in the royal Palace in [name indistinct] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE. Afterward the king gave a luncheon banquet in his honor, which was attended by His Royal Highness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed, Prince Moulay Rashed, and other dignitaries.

SUDAN

People's Assembly Speaker Returns From Tour

JN011523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid has said that both Egypt and Jordan agreed to participate in the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral states which will convene in Khartoum in mid-September.

After his meeting here today with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, As-Sayyid said that he conveyed the approval of Egypt and Jordan to President Numayri. He added that both President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal welcomed President Numayri's initiative and expressed their full appreciation for Numayri's wise initiative and their readiness to support Sudan's efforts for insuring the success of this move.

In press statements here today, As-Sayyid said that the meeting of the Red Sea littoral states' foreign ministers will take place through Sudan's initiative to exchange opinions on the future of the Red Sea and the means of keeping the Red Sea neutral and removed from international conflict. This is in addition to safeguarding free navigation and preserving the Red Sea's natural resources, which are actually the property of the entire human heritage.

As-Sayyid returned from Cairo and Amman last night after delivering messages from President Numayri to President Mubarak and King Husayn concerning an invitation to hold a conference for the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral countries.

People's Assembly Committee on Red Sea Meeting

JN031816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — The People's Assembly Foreign Policy Committee has issued a statement on the occasion of Sudan's call for holding a meeting for the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral states. The statement says that as the Foreign Policy Committee at the People's Assembly is following up the recent developments in the Red Sea, it is satisfied with the Sudanese move toward holding a meeting for the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral states in Khartoum. The Foreign Policy Committee praised Sudan's efforts aimed at safeguarding security and stability in the Red Sea. The committee reiterates the credibility of the Sudanese policy, which has always called for considering the Red Sea a lake of peace removed from international blocs and conflicts. The Ta'iz summit was the fruit of Sudan's efforts within this framework.

The statement adds that the Foreign Policy Committee highly praises Sudan's wise initiative which asserts the strategic economic, military, and political importance of the Red Sea. This initiative is a continuation of Sudan's efforts expressed by the president leader during the past 10 years.

The statement says: As the Foreign Policy Committee believes that any threat to Red Sea security constitutes a direct threat to the security of the Red Sea littoral states and to international peace and security, and creates a hotbed of tension and conflict, it hopes that the conference will come up with a clear strategy stemming from the vital interests of the region which are represented by the importance of this significant international passage. The committee also asserts that the conference is a real and tangible diplomatic effort. It hopes that all competent countries will participate in this effort.

Foreign Minister, Delegation Leave for Zaire

JN311453 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman and his accompanying delegation left for Kinshasa this morning to attend the conference of the foreign ministers of the five African countries — Sudan, Egypt, Zaire, Uganda, and the Central African Republic. The conference will hold its second session in the Zairian capital from 3 to 5 September. The conference will discuss developing cooperation among the five countries in all spheres and regional and international issues of commong interest.

The five-state conference was held in Khartoum last November upon a Sudanese initiative to exchange viewpoints, information, and experiences concerning the issues which concern the five states.

SUNA points out that the foreign minister returned to Khartoum yesterday after conveying two messages from President Ja'far Numayri to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the YAR.

The messages included Sudan's call for holding a conference in Khartoum on 16 September for the foreign ministers of the Red Sea littoral states to discuss the necessary measures needed to guarantee security and stability on the Red Sea.

Ethiopia's Refusal To Receive Delegation Viewed

JN041743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Sept (SUNA) — An authoritative source at the Sudanese Socialist Union, SSU, General Secretariat today delivered a statement to Sudan News Agency, (SUNA), dealing with Ethiopia's refusal to receive the SSU delegation coming at invitation to participate in the foundation conference of the Ethiopian Manpower Party celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution tenth anniversary [sentence as received].

The source explained that the SSU received an invitation from the Ethiopian Manpower Party Central Committee to attend the party foundation ceremonies from Sept 6 to 10 and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution on Sept 12.

"Incited by our will of good neighbouring, desiring to boost Sudano-Ethiopian relations and enlightened by the Organization of African Unity Charter, we accepted the invitation, informed the Ethiopian authorities of the acceptance and formed a high-level delegation," the source said.

He added the Ethiopian authorities were informed of the delegation date of arrival, "but we were surprised by an Ethiopian excuse note saying the acceptance was too late."

"It is known that delegations which participate in such occasions would be warmly welcomed even if they came after the ceremonies opening," the source said stressing that the Sudan has been keen to the arrival of its delegation before the planned dates [sentence as received].

The source concluded that Sudan had been interested to participate in Ethiopian ceremonies to strengthen the Sudano-Ethiopian historical ties and spare the region from international conflicts [sentence as received].

"By refusing to receive Sudan's delegation, the Addis Ababa regime wanted to isolate the Ethiopian people from the Sudanese," the statement said.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Congratulates al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

LD010055 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba commissioned Mr Hadi Bekoush, the director of the Destourian Socialist Party, to participate in the name of Tunisia in the celebrations of the Libyan people of the 1 September anniversary. He asked him to convey his greetings to the fraternal people of Libya and to the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. On the occasion of the fraternal Libyan people's celebrations of the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, President Habib Bourguiba addressed a cable of congratulation to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and here is its text:

While the fraternal people of Libya celebrate the 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, I am pleases to express to you, in my name and on behalf of the Tunisian Government and people the warmest wishes and congratulations for you and for the Libyan people. I pray to God to guide us all in our work which is aimed at consolidating the existing relations between our fraternal countries and constructing the forte of our greater Maghreb and at supporting the issues of our Arab and Islamic nation.

On the same occasion, Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, and Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs addressed cables of congratulations to their opposite numbers in the Jamahiriyah; Muhammad as-Zarruq Rajab, the general secretary of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: SDAR Intends To Attend OUA Summit

AB041340 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Sept 4 (AFP) — The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), which contests Morocco's control of the Western Sahara territory, will take part in the coming summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), top SDAR official Ibrahim Hakim said here today in the Congolese capital. Mr Hakim, who holds the post of foreign minister in the SDAR's Algiers-based government-in-exile, made the statement after a meeting with Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso earlier today. Participation in the summit is "a way to show one's wisdom," Mr Hakim said.

On August 27, OAU officials at the organization's headquarters in Addis Ababa said the summit — which has already been postponed several times — would finally take place from November 12 to 15 in the Ethiopian capital. The 50-state pan-African body has been practically paralyzed since 1982 because of continuing disputes over the Western Sahara issue and over the conflict in Chad. The quarrel over the Sahara stems from a 1982 decision to admit the SDAR to the OAU, against fierce objections from OAU- member Morocco, which claims sovereignty over the territory.

"Africa must assume its responsibilities in the face of Morocco's stubbornness in refusing to accept the verdict of heads of state taken at the 19th summit," Mr. Hakim said. This was a reference to a controversial decision taken at the 1982 summit — after delegates from 19 countries including Morocco had walked out — to call for the organization of a referendum leading to independence in the Western Sahara. Mr. Hakim left Congo for the nearby island state of Sao Tome today.

APS: Communique on August Attacks on Moroccans

LD031319 Algiers APS in French 1010 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Liberated Territories (SDAR), 3 Sep (APS) — A communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture, made public today, says that 298 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 391 injured during operations carried out by the Saharan People's Liberation Army during the last 15 days of August against the Moroccan invasion forces entrenched behind the colonial walls they have constructed in the SDAR.

The communique adds that many monarchist positions were destroyed and a gas-operated machinegun, five FAL submachine guns [as received], and a large quantity of ammunition were seized by the Saharan People's Liberation Army's fighters. The communique also specifies that during these attacks 14 land rovers, one of them equipped with a 106mm gun; two GMC trucks; 1 "Unimag" truck; 12 120mm mortars; 3 81mm mortars; 2 106mm guns; 1 122mm gun; 1 90mm gun; 4 heavy 1.4mm machineguns; 4 12.7mm machineguns; 3 double-barrelled 23mm guns; 1 radar; and 1 munitions dump were destroyed.

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Reports Arrivals for Party Congress

EA042111 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Communist Party members and delegation leaders of various countries are continuing to arrive in Addis Ababa to be present during the historical Workers' Party of Ethiopia formation meeting and the 10th anniversary celebration of the revolution.

Comrade Bachir Mustapha Sayed, Executive Committee member of the Polisario Front, permanent Representative of the Political Bureau and member of the revolution's Administrative Council; Comrade (George Araz), member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade (Marcel Frido), member of the French Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade (Damitus Stralig), delegation leader and member of the Greek Communist Party Political Bureau; arrived in Addis Ababa this morning.

Those who arrived in the afternoon are Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of interior.

Eritrea: Agra Celebrates 23d Anniverary of Struggle

LD041241 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Agra: On first September 1984, residents of Agra and [word indistinct] celebrated the 23d anniversary of the armed struggle of the Eritrean people. About 600 participants at the ceremony pledged their unwavering support to their revolution and contributed 500 birr and 25 goats. In a meeting to resolve the misunderstanding between the residents of the two districts, they formed a 15-member committee that will look into implementation of a solution.

AFP: Oromo Guerrillas Issue Statement on Operations

NC021503 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 2 (AFP) — Guerrillas fighting for the liberation of the Oromo people from Ethiopian rule say they killed 38 government troops and wounded more than 80 in Gidami and Beigi Districts west of Addis Ababa during the first week of August. A statement issued by the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) representative here today said the guerrillas attacked a makeshift Army camp at Keser in Beigi district on August 2. They killed five Ethiopian soldiers and wounded over 15 before the "enemy" retreated to Beigi garrison. On August 3, another OLF unit attacked an Ethiopian militia unit at Grai in Gidami district and killed six men, the statement said. It also claimed that guerrillas ambushed an Army convoy in Gidami district on August 6, killing 27 soldiers, wounding 65 and taking the remaining three members of the company prisoner. The statement said that in a reprisal operation, government troops attacked villages in Beigi District, killed over 200 civilians and destroyed their homes.

According to OLF spokesman Dr Taddassaa Ebbaa, the Oromo is one of Africa's biggest tribes, spread across East Africa and with more than 20 million people in Ethiopia alone, making up about 60 per cent of the overall Ethiopian population. He said the OLF was formed in 1973 and an armed struggle was started in 1976 in the southeastern regions of Harar, Bale and Arsi. Three years ago OLF guerrillas extended their activities to Ethiopia's western region of Walaga bordering on Sudan, he said, adding that this was where the guerrillas obtained their food and medical supplies.

Most of their weapons were either captured from the Ethiopian Army or supplied by defecting government soldiers, Dr Ebbaa said. He estimated that between 70 and 75 per cent of ordinary Ethiopian soldiers were of the Oromo tribe, while the officers were mainly of Amharic stock.

Eritrean Front Reports Battle Victories

EA031858 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Halhal Front: On 29 August the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces attacked an Ethiopian enemy force which was advancing to control strategic places in the area and forced it to retreat, inflicting heavy losses totalling 541 enemy soldiers. In the clash carried out on 29 August, 220 Dergue soldiers were killed, 310 others wounded and (?12) captured. Sixty heavy and light weapons and a quantity of hand grenades and ammunition were also captured.

Three days before this clash, the Ethiopian enemy force carried out an offensive against our heroic forces and were repulsed with over 700 enemy soldiers put out of action and strategic places held by the enemy force were taken.

SOMALIA

Journalists Tour Village After 'Abyssinian' Attack

EA041311 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign and Somali journalists and military attaches from foreign embassies returned to Mogadishu last night from (Lanwale) Village in Galcaio District [central Somalia] which was the scene of a provocative attack by Abyssinian troops on 30 August. The journalists examined dead and captured Abyssinian soldiers and military hardware that had been destroyed. The black Abyssinian colonialist forces' losses included 45 soldiers killed and 90 wounded, while five vehicles including three GMG's, one star-mounted with a (ZOO 23) rifle, one APC and one jeep mounted with a 106-mm gun were destroyed. Four RPG's, 22 various other items of military equipment were also captured. On the Somali side, 33 soldiers were killed and 19 wounded, while 2 (TAW) vehicles were lost.

During their visit the journalists conducted interviews on the security situation and on the attack with officers of the zones they visited. The officers disclosed that the Abyssinians' motives behind these attacks were to build up their morale.

These forces have on several occasions tried to capture some parts of Somali territory but all these aims were thwarted due to the courage shown by the intrepid Somali Armed Forces. They added that the Somali Armed Forces were on full alert to defend their land and (?dignity) from any enemy.

Somali Front Congress Issues Resolutions

EA031237 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Resolutions of the fourth congress of the Somali National Movement [SNM], held 4-9 August; read by (Yasin Haji Ahmad), not further identified]

[Text] Taking into consideration the various stages, problems, and difficulties the movement has passed through, and having evaluated the SNM's current situation and the problems and criticisms that are still unresolved — including those in the spheres of administration, economy, military, and justice — the congress resolved that: [no first subhead as heard]

1. A committee to check on the wastage of resources should be formed to audit the organization's accounts from 12 August, 1983, to 31 July, 1984. This committee should also present a report to the Central Committee and the Executive Committee.

2. The committee should be constantly active and at the same time supply the Executive Committee and the Central Committee with continuous reports.

3. The Executive Committee and the Financial Administration should work hand-in-hand with the committee checking for wastage to streamline its activities.

On [word indistinct] Administration:

1. The organization's formation should be completed from the highest to the lowest strata should be completed. A policy should be formulated to link the organization, define its work, and work for the implementation of the organization's activities.

2. A formula to activate all the organization's fighters and the best means of benefiting from them should be sought.

3. An accurate census of the fighters should be done.

4. [Words indistinct] all the movements resources.

On Financial Administration:

1. The rules governing financial administration should be widened and linked with the organization's formation. This should be headed by fighters who are conversant with financial administration.

2. A new method of financial administration should be established, as well as auditors for financial matters handled at the movement's bases.

3. Tight budgetary measures should be taken, with priority given to the wounded and for activities at bases.

4. A rigid budget system which [words indistinct] while at the same time finding out the capabilities of (?other branches) and [word indistinct].

5. Monetary gains from taxes and internal gains, as well as funds from supporters, should be well administered.

6. A [words indistinct] policy should be formulated to safeguard the rights of the fighters, from the head of the [word indistinct] to the cook.

7. A rigid law should be formed to be used to punish anyone who mishandles the organization's funds.

[Subhead indistinct]

1. The scope of rules governing rations, arms, ammunition, and fuel should be widened and the [words indistinct] formed.

2. Training [words indistinct].

3. The [words indistinct] and the number of fighters should be known.

4. The organization's administration has been asked to wipe out [words indistinct] and be (?answerable) to the organization's needs and program.

5. A strict law should be formulated for those who [word indistinct] and try to misuse or misinterpret the organization's program.

On Transport:

1. The SNM transport and its supporters should be given [words indistinct] and an office set up for them.

2. A vehicle repair zone should be established where mechanics can perform urgent work.

On Justice:

1. Law enforcement offices should be established for [words indistinct].

2. Judges are called on to safeguard the law and see to it that it is not misused, especially by the organization's leaders.

3. Instead of fighting criminals, crimes should be curbed.

For this reason the organization's political wing should enlighten the fighters on the law and how to obey it.

On the Heightening of Awareness:

1. People at the bases and the organization's offices should be enlightened on the organization's constitution, political program, and concrete resolutions.

2. Unified religious and political teachings should be taught at all the organization's bases.

3. Seminars should be conducted for the organization's officials.

4. An awareness of the execution of duty and general administration should be established.

On Training:

1. The organization's military should be prepared for internal, [word indistinct], be it political or fighting.

2. Internal [word indistinct] should be formed, particularly in places where they have not been formed already.

3. The internal [word indistinct] should be based on political aims as well as popular military ones.

4. The administration should strive to train all the fighters, especially those who have no previous training, on popular revolutions.

5. Social organizations for students, workers, and et cetera should be formed.

On Tribal Wars:

1. The SNM totally opposes and wishes to call on the Somali people to be wary of divisions between the Somali people and civil wars being sparked off by the Siad Barre regime.

2. The congress calls on the SNM administration to find strong political solutions to the continuing strife conducted and masterminded by the enemy of the Somali people, Muhammad Siad Barre.

On the Unity of the Somali People:

1. The SNM believes in the unity of the Somali liberation forces.

2. The SNM urges the SNM and Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia Liberation Forces to strive for a unified program, a program that should start at grass roots level.

On Foreign Relations:

1. The SNM believes that the peoples of the Horn of Africa are brothers and are inseparable and their interests lie in understanding one another and fully cooperating in the economic, political, and cultural sectors.

2. The SNM welcomes anybody who will aid it in its legitimate struggle to free Somalia from the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre while safeguarding its independence and interests.

3. The SNM calls on foreign forces to cease interfering in the internal affairs of the Somali people and give moral and material assistance for the success of the legitimate and democratic struggle.

4. The SNM supports the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia, led by the ANC and SWAPO.

5. The SNM national congress fully supports the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle against international Zionism. The SNM also believes that the people of Palestine have the right to self-determination and that the PLO is the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

6. The SNM fully supports all those who are struggling against oppression and injustice.

TANZANIA

Reportage on Socialist International Conference

Botswana's Masire Arrives

MB041350 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in the Tanzanian town of Arusha this morning to attend a 2-day meeting on political development in southern Africa. Dr Masire, who is accompanied by the assistant minister of agriculture, Mr (Mathaba Phiri), and senior government officials, was met at Arusha International Airport by the Tanzanian prime minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim.

Mozambique's Machel, Soares Arrive

MB050608 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel arrived in Arusha this morning to attend the conference of support for the Frontline States. The Mozambican head of state, who was received at the Kilimanjaro Airport by Tanzanian Prime Minister, leads an important delegation which includes, among other people, Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Jose Luis Cabaco, minister of information; and Sergio Vieira, minister of security. Mario Soares, Portuguese prime minister and deputy chairman of the Socialist International also travelled in the same plane.

Meanwhile, the first working session of the meeting has already been held and its aim was to analyze the situation in Southern Africa in light of the latest events in the region and to draw a common strategy between Frontline States and the social democrats and the socialists of all continents, especially the European socialists. At around 1200, President Samora Machel met with some leaders of the Frontline States at the Meru Hotel, where the heads of the delegations present for the conference are lodged, and several meetings have occurred there in groups or separately. Socialists and Social Democrat leaders are also lodged there and we have to mention the presence of Olof Palme, Sweden prime minister, and Lionel Justin, secretary general of the French Socialist Party, and Mario Soares. In the meeting there are also delegations from socialist groups of the European Parliament, namely from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway.

Communique on RSA, Europe

EA042036 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha: The Socialist International and the Socialist Group of the European Parliament meeting in Arusha has pledged to intensify pressure on apartheid South Africa in the form of binding international sanctions. A communique of the Socialist International issued today called for concerted action of the European nations to terminate investments in South Africa. The communique has urged the European countries in particular to end state-guaranteed bank loans for exports to South Africa and all forms of military, nuclear and trade cooperation with South Africa.

The Socialist International called on the apartheid regime to bring to an end its policy of apartheid as a prelude to starting the process of building a free, democratic and nonracial South Africa. The communique demanded freedom and independence for Namibia in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and it strongly condemned the Pretoria regime's policy, backed by the American Government, of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Opening the 2-day Socialist International conference, Mwalimu Nyerere called for intensified support from socialist parties, groups and governments in Europe toward the common goal of Namibian independence and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa. The president said Namibia's liberation movement, SWAPO, and the Frontline States insist that a settlement must be based on UN Security Council Resolution 435.

President Nyerere, chairman of the Frontline States, said that all the evidence shows that South Africa is still trying to establish a new kind of Bantustan in Namibia. He said that with every contentious issue in Security Council Resolution 435 having been settled, the South African regime, with the full backing of the U.S. Government, has manufactured another irrelevant excuse of linking the independence of Namibia with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, an independent African country. Appealing to the international community to intensify its economic, political and cultural isolation of South Africa, the president said that all the basic pillars of apartheid were still intact.

Machel Proposes ANC-RSA Talks

MB041844 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has proposed talks between the ANC and the South African Government. Speaking at the opening of a 2-day international conference in Arusha, Tanzania, President Machel said the participants had a duty to bring the apartheid regime to the dialogue it has always refused with the ANC. He said such talks would lead to the establishment of peace in South Africa and stability in the region.

The conference brings together members of the Socialist International, an alliance of Western European Socialist leaders and the heads of the Frontline States. President Machel said all those represented should apply pressure so that the apartheid regime begins a policy of dialogue and negotiation with the ANC. He described the ANC as the legitimate representative of the South African people.

The president said the Arusha meeting should result in a broad common front against racism, warmongering, colonialism, imperialism, and underdevelopment. What was needed, he said, was a joint program which contributed in a tangible way to end repression, inequality, and war in Southern Africa. In his speech, President Machel also called for a forceful demand for the immediate independence of Namibia, condemnation of the so-called reforms which are aimed at perpetuating apartheid, and condemnation of armed bandits.

He also had harsh words about the West's behavior toward Southern Africa, recalling that few voices in the West had been raised in support of Mozambique's struggle for independence. Later, he said, the West had applauded Mozambique's decision to apply sanctions against the Ian Smith regime, but it kept its investments in Rhodesia and South Africa.

In reality, he said, sanctions were turned against Mozambique. President Machel said the West had been a passive witness to Mozambique's destruction, not concerning itself with the violence being used against the people and not doing anything to help the country establish a base for social and economic development.

While the security situation as a whole had improved in Mozambique, he added, its consolidation was affected by the support the West was giving to the agents of regional destabilization. He then appealed to the international community to invest in Mozambique in order to help the realization of the country's enormous potential.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere opened the Arusha conference with a call for mobilization of support for the independence of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid. He also appealed for the maximum economic, political, and military support for the Frontline States to enable them to withstand pressure from Pretori .

Further on Machel Speech

MB042015 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Live report from Arusha on Socialist International conference by Suleimane Kadir]

[Excerpts] The international conference of support for frontline countries began in Arusha this morning at a ceremony which was attended by President Julius Nyerere, who made the opening speech in which he stressed the main problems which are still plaguing Southern Africa, particularly the problem of apartheid and the independence of Namibia.

At this time when we are reporting to you from Arusha, President Samora Machel has just concluded his speech to this international conference. The Mozambique head of state said that the

Socialist International through this initiative is laying down new political, economic, and diplomatic obligations and calling for greater support for liberation movements and also for the development process in Southern Africa. This action, Samora Machel said, is part of the tradition of solidarity and diplomatic, material, and financial support which the member parties of the Socialist International have given to the liberation efforts in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

The Socialist International has taken positive positions against the imperialist policy in local conflicts. It clearly condemned the actions of aggression in Central America and problems of colonialism and apartheid in Southern Africa, President Machel said. The Mozambican leader said that our countries followed with attention and are continuing to follow the debates within the European socialist parties on greater equality in international relations, particularly on protectionism in trade exchanges, the transfer of technology, and external debts. In a nutshell, Samora Machel added, it has made its position known regarding the evils affecting mankind, which are called underdevelopment.

Samora Machel stressed the positive response given by many of the parties of the Socialist International in the economic cooperation with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference member states for regional development. Despite the ideological differences existing among us, President Machel said, there are many points of agreement and common objectives which will enable the Arusha conference to achieve clear results which will bring about concrete actions.

After condemning the occupation of Namibia by the South Africa regime, the delay in withdrawing troops from southern Angola and the apartheid system, President Samora Machel reaffirmed support for SWAPO and the ANC, Namibia's independence, and a nonracial and democratic society in South Africa. President Machel said that the South African regime was compelled to sign a good neighborliness and nonaggression pact with Mozambique and was forced to adhere to the universal principles of peaceful coexistence among states.

The neutralization of South Africa's militaristic strategy represents an important step toward eliminating tension in our region, President Samora Machel added. In his speech, the Mozambican leader once again condemned the policy of Bantustans and the so-called constitutional reforms in South Africa.

Zambia's Kaunda on Namibia

MB040740 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The struggle for Namibia's independence has reached a crucial stage, and it is necessary to mobilize international opinion by informing as many forces as possible about the territory's impasse. His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, said this on arrival in Arusha, Tanzania, when he met SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma. Dr Kaunda said time had come to galvanize all progressive forces in the struggle for Namibia's independence, and urged the SWAPO leader to take advantage of the Socialist International conference by making European socialist leaders aware of the situation in his country.

The president is scheduled to leave for Addis Ababa tomorrow. He is in Tanzania to attend the Socialist International conference, which opens there today, and is being attended by Frontline States, as well as liberation movements in Southern Africa.

Kaunda Urges 'Economic Pressure'

MB050707 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, today called on Western countries to divert their investments to Frontline States whose economies would in turn enable them to support the struggle for change in South Africa. The president made the call when he addressed the Socialist International Conference in Arusha.

He said the time had come to mount economic pressure on South Africa in order to force them to inevitable change. [Words indistinct] that nothing has happened in Southern Africa [words indistinct] which suggests change in South Africa. Dr Kaunda urged progressive government and nongovernmental organizations to support the [words indistinct] movements as the Anti-Apartheid Movement based in London. He called on progressive trade unions throughout the world to refuse to handle South African goods imported in their countries and those that their countries may export to South Africa.

The president called for continued sanctions against South Africa, including a strict observance of an arms embargo and a ban on [words indistinct] facilities to that country. Dr Kaunda also suggested that trade unions and multinationals which [word indistinct] in South Africa stage sympathetic strikes if their counterparts in South Africa go on strike.

On Namibia, President Kaunda rejected [the] United States insistence on the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as the basis for Namibia's independence problem. Dr Kaunda also condemned the Western countries that invited South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha to visit their countries. [Words indistinct] is an act of solidarity with the South African regime and frustrated progressive efforts to isolate it.

Kaunda Confers With Palme

MB041340 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] It is reported from Arusha in Tanzania that his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, conferred with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palame on the Southern African situation last night.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped that European leaders who are in Arusha for the Socialist International conference will help in solving the Namibian independence impasse. He said he was grateful for the Swedish understanding of the situation in the Southern African region, and hoped other European leaders will follow suit.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe on RSA

MB051020 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha — The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe will not be blackmailed into forging a (?collateral) relationship with apartheid-ruled South Africa. Comrade Mugabe was addressing the 2-day conference of the Socialist International, which opened in the Northern Tanzanian town today.

Quoting a statement from P.W. Botha after a meeting with the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, recently, that those who refuse to normalize relations with Pretoria (?stand to suffer in the world), Comrade Mugabe says it appears that the Reagan Administration is instigating the Botha regime to blackmail its neighbors to succumb to apartheid.

UGANDA

Crocker Talks With Obote, Leaves for Nairobi

EA042108 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] President Milton Obote and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who has been on a 2-day visit to Uganda, have agreed that constructive dialogue on bilateral relations between the two countries should be conducted through diplomatic channels.

Dr Obote who was welcoming Dr Crocker to Uganda at State House, Entebbe, this morning said the visit of the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs to Uganda presented an opportunity for an exchange of views between the government of Uganda and the United States.

Dr Obote informed Dr Crocker about developments in Uganda since liberation and the legacy of the regime of murder and terror.

The president explained the Uganda government policies of reconciliation and no revenge and national unity which have constituted the fundamental framework for political and social rejuvenation of the country. He stressed the importance of the democratic process for the stability of Uganda and explained the government's efforts to strengthen democratic instituions in the country. Dr Obote also informed Dr Crocker of government programs for economic recovery.

During the meeting Dr Crocker stated that the United States values its relations with the government and the people of Uganda. He said the U.S. Administration recognizes the enormous problems inherited by the government of President Obote from the long period of misrule which devasted the country. Dr Crocker emphasized that the U.S. Administration recognizes that such peace prevailing in Uganda has been under the leadership of President Obote.

The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs expressed appreciation to President Obote and the Government of Uganda for their commitment and efforts to restore law and order as well as national unity in Uganda in spite of the activities of armed dissidents.

At a press conference at Entebbe Airport before his departure for Nairobi this afternoon. Dr Crocker expressed appreciation to the government of Uganda for the hospitality he received during his visit. He stated that the U.S. Administration is keen to improve communication between the two governments on the basis of mutual respect. Dr Crocker informed the press that the visit had been useful and had enabled him to deepen his understanding of Uganda.

BURUNDI

Bagaza 'Massively' Reelected President

EA022355 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The people of Burundi massively voted for Colonel jean-Baptiste Bagaza last Friday, 31 August 1984, an unforgettable date. For the first time in their history the people of Burundi went to the polls to elect the president of the Republic. The election took place in a most peaceful atmosphere, as was reported by our correspondents in the provinces. Neither soldiers, guards, nor policemen were employed. That is the proof of our people's political maturity.

Saturday was dedicated to counting the votes. The provisional results given by the Ministry of Interior confirmed the forecast: President Bagaza has been elected to lead the country for the next 5 years.

It is eloquent proof of the confidence that the people of Burundi have in the man who has been in charge of Burundi's destiny for 8 years, 8 years of hard work, 8 years that allowed the people of Burundi, united behind the Unity for National Progress [Uprona] party, to make important strides on the road to development, as well as at all levels of national life.

The people of Burundi did not hide their happiness and their indestructible support for the leader Jean-Baptiste Bagaza as a determined worker and a man who, thanks to his permanent contacts, knows his people's problems, aspirations, and potential. One should note that the presidential election that has just taken place proved that the people of Burundi are mature: a people who know how to see, judge, and act; a people who saw and judged Bagaza, the candidate who deserved a lot from the fatherland; a people who rally behind him to help meet the challenges of the future, in order and peace, and for the greater well being of present and future generations.

Today Minister of the Interior Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa announced the provisional results of the presidential elections: In accordance with the articles of Decree No 30/84 of 2 June 1984 convening electors for the presidential election, all Burundi citizens of 18 years old and above massively and calmly responded to the invitation, which took place throughout Burundi on 31 August 1984.

Let's recall that in terms of Article 9 of the Republic of Burundi Constitution the president of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage and by the absolute majority of the votes cast. The president of the Uprona is the sole candidate for the presidency of the Republic. In its report the [word indistinct] of the Uprona party, which held its sessions from 25 to 28 July 1984 at the Palais des Congress in Kigobe [in Bujumbura], elected Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza as president of the party and afterwards nominated him as candidate for the presidency of the Republic. On 31 August 1984 from 0600 the whole Burundi population old enough to vote massively responded at the ballot boxes, which closed according to the law at 1600.

According to reports from the governors of all the country's provinces and the national commission members in charge of the election for the president of the Republic, as well as those at the commission for the scrutiny of votes, the opening and progress of the polls and the collection of the ballots took place in an atmosphere of peace and absolute tranquillity. Here are the results of the polls:

The total number of votes cast in the whole country: 1,758,804;
Percentage of votes cast compared to registered voters: 98.34;
Number of positive votes: 1,752,579;
Percentage of positive votes compared to votes cast: 99.63.

Finally, the whole population presents its sincere congratulations and takes this opportunity to express its support and lasting affection for President Bagaza as he carries out his noble task.

Official Results Announced

AB041630 Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bujumbura, 4 Sep (AFP) — According to the final results of the elections held on 31 August, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza has obtained 99.66 percent of the votes, that is 1,764,721 votes out of the 1,770,675 votes cast. The official announcement was made on Tuesday morning by the president of the Supreme Court, Pasteur Nzinahora.

CAMEROON

Kaunda Envoy Received by Biya, Comments

AB030810 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Zambian Vice Minister of Finance James Kalaluka [title as heard] was yesterday received in audience by the president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya. At the end of the audience, the Zambian envoy told the press that he was bearer of a message from President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to his Cameroonian counterpart.

Discussing the relationship between racist South Africa and the Frontline States, the Zambian envoy said his country's decision to sign the Nkomati accord with racist South Africa was motivated by the desire to acquire a global peace in the southern African region. On the recent election for a tricameral parliament in racist South Africa, Mr Kalaluka said that elections were a sham and only a radical change could bring about lasting peace in South Africa.

CNU Notes 18th Anniversary With Call for Vigilance

AB021345 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Cameroon National Union Party [CNU] is today celebrating the 18th anniversary of its founding with festivities to mark the beginning of a week of sensitization on party activities as a followup to the last information and reactivation campaign on the goals of the party. In this afternoon's editiorial opinion, George Tagne calls for absolute vigilance on the part of the militants on facing the day-to-day leadership assignments that fall on them.

[Tagne] We mentioned it, if only casually, yesterday: the orthodox traditions of anniversary celebrations or commemorations as a light to an appraisal of the road covered together with the (?hazards), be they natural or man-made. The ideal may also be to peer into the nature of the ground right ahead with a view to uncovering possible obstacles and swarthing the path to the journey's end.

The 18th anniversary of the CNU, coming as it does with the resolute commitment of Cameroonians to their new life-style, coincides with a series of natural (?disasters) that could well have hit any other country. These include the Ndjindoum incident in Foumbot, the Air Force Alpha jet accident, and the explosion of Cameroon Airlines' Boeing 737.

Of all misrepresentations attributed to these natural disasters, one ostensibly misleading is that which sees an invisible hand behind these accidents. While it may be understandable in human nature to see a wolf in a cat where the wolf once stood, many a Satanic mind usually leads the body away from appropriate tracks. For example, it is not fit to believe that the builder of the Air Force jet would destroy that craft still under warranty only to reimburse it afterwards. What usually happens only to others like the Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Benin did indeed happen to us. All we need is faith to accept a natural disaster. Come to the Boeing 737 accident and smile away the distortions aimed at intoxicating the minds. But what there is — at least before full responsibility is established — is that there was fuel leakage where the plane taxied as would be testified by the control tower and the UTA [French airline] pilot who was one of the living witnesses.

If there is one appeal we must make to our consciences, it is of caution against misgivings; it is also vigilance against undue alarms which have this unfortunate tendency to distract the people irreversibly embroiled in the new options. That is the task ahead of the ideal militant on this 18th stone of the CNU.

CHAD

French Defense Minister, Delegation Visit

AB011004 Paris AFP in French 0832 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Sep (AFP) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu arrived in Ndjamena this morning on a 2-day visit to Chad. The French minister was welcomed at the airport by his Chadian counterpart, Captain Ndilnodji Guelhor.

Mr Hernu, who flew in from Bangui, CAR, is accompanied by an important military delegation including, notably, General Jean Saulnier, the president's chief of staff. During his visit, Mr Hernu will visit Moussoro (270 km north of Ndjamena) where he will inspect a French military detachment. Tomorrow he will hold talks with many Chadian officials, notably with Lassou Gouara, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and now acting president in the absence of Mr Habre, who is in Saudi Arabia.

See French Troops, Comment

AB032145 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Charles Hernu returned to Paris yesterday at the end of a 24-hour visit to our country. During his short stay here the French defense minister met with Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and acting president of the Republic. They closely examined the existing cooperation between Chad and France.

Upon his return from Moussoro and (Talam) where he inspected the detachment of the French Manta force in Chad, Mr Hernu told journalists that the French soldiers are ever ready to help Chad. Their presence is still justified because our country is always under attack. The French Government recognizes only one government in our country, that is the government of the Third Republic and only one president, President Hissein Habre. So long as Libyan troops remain in Chad, the forces of the Manta Operation will remain in Chad because, Mr Hernu said, these troops must guarantee the integrity of the Chadian national territory in order simplify the task of diplomacy.

Foreign Minister Welcomes Commandos Trained in Zaire

AB042252 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lassou Gouara [minister of foreign affairs and cooperation] this morning chaired the graduation ceremony of 500 commandos of the first batallion trained in Zaire, at (?Kotakoli). Present at the ceremony were members of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, of the government, and of the Chadian National Council, as well senior officers of the Chadian

National Armed Forces [FANT]. In his speech to mark the occasion, the acting president of the Republic said that the training of this first batallion in Zaire forms part of the objectives of the government of the Third Republic which attaches a lot of importance to the training and modernization of the FANT. He also told the commandos that they will be expected to carry out heavy tasks in order to meet the challenge facing the fatherland.

Talks With UDEAC End; Country 'Ready' To Rejoin

AB031400 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The experts meeting on negotiations between Chad and the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] for the return of our country to the union ended yesterday. During the closing session, which was presided over by the secretary of state for economy and commerce, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the climate which prevailed throughout their deliberations — a climate of understanding, courtesy, tranquillity, and cooperation. This was very important, because, as [name indistinct] said, the issue at stake is great since its purpose is to promote the economic development of the states of the subregion and to raise the standard of living of these countries.

Before leaving Ndjamena for the union's headquarters in Bangui, the union's secretary general expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations, adding that all the necessary conditions now exist for Chad's return to the UDEAC. This is true. Chad is now ready to return to the union. [passage indistinct] Chad will be able to return officially to the union.

The final communique stressed that the Chadian delegation expressed its satisfaction with the complete agreement held on most of the points discussed and noted with satisfaction the efforts undertaken since its [word indistinct] in order to favor and strengthen cooperation among the member states of the union. The final communique also said that the Chadian delegation was satisfied with the spirit of (?unity) and unflinching solidarity shown by the General Secretariat and the member states. It also noted with satisfaction the progress in studies carried out by the UDEAC and expressed the hope that Chad will participate [words indistinct].

Goukouni Comments on Morocco-Libya Union

LD041450 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] There have been numerous reactions concerning the repercussions of the treaty signed between Morocco and Libya which has just come into force. The first reaction on this subject, in fact, from the head of the Chadian armed opposition, Goukouni Oueddei, who has just been interviewed this morning in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, by our special correspondent Charles Lescaut:

[Begin Goukouni recording] We think that this union will be in our favor as we believe that Al-Qadhdhafi will do everything to convince Hassan II to use his influence at least [word indistinct] Hassan II of his aggressiveness against the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] and perhaps to serve as a valid interlocutor with those countries who are hostile to us while remaining friendly with Hassan II.

I also value this union because in order to develop Africa — let us even say: for the economic development of the Third World — it is necessary for small countries to succeed in merging or in finding a form of union for their economic development. That is why I hope, I share in this union; but, frankly, I would have liked for this union to extend beyond the framework of Morocco and Libya and succeed in integrating into this union, or into another form of union, all of the Maghreb countries. [end recording]

Bardai: 43 FAN Soldiers Killed in Clash

AB030730 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] On 24-25 August, a deadly clash took place between commando elements of the Transitional National Union Government and elements of the puppet FAN army in the district of [name indistinct]. Forty-three FAN elements were killed and three vehicles destroyed. Our permanent correspondent also says many enemy troops were wounded. The enemy forces, which were outflanked in the violent attack, called in reinforcements in order to recover the bodies.

23 Die in Another Attack

AB040955 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In the field of military operations, the puppet forces are under constant pressure applied by fighters of the national liberation commando units. Last Wednesday, the forces of the French-FAN coalition paid dearly for their adventurous incursion into the Kalahit region beyond the 16th parallel. Up till yesterday, the casualty count on the side of the enemy forces totalled 23 dead, (?30) captured, and 6 vehicles destroyed, while the National Liberation Army [ANL] patrol unit had 1 dead, 3 wounded, and 1 vehicle destroyed.

According to our correspondent, the ANL revolutionary forces have once again carried out a laudable operation in the south of the country. An ANL commando unit succeeded in destroying [words indistinct] at Mar and the administrative post of Babale in the Mayo-Kebi region. Still, according to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, the personal security guard of the Ndjamena gang leader rushed to the area shortly afterward and made many arrests at Mar. Most of those arrested were accused of having received the ANL commando members. Our correspondent says the personal guard of the neocolonial agent shot dead many people in the crowd and wounded five others to serve as an example to the people.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives French, Egyptian, CAR Envoys

AB041230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 3 Sep (AZAP) — Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Monday at Nsele received successively envoys from Egyptian President Mubarak and CAR head of state Andre Kolingba and an adviser to the French president.

Christophe Mitterrand, assistant to the adviser to the French President for African Affairs, stated at the end of the audience that his discussions with the president of the Republic centered on bilateral relations, African affairs, and issues of common interest. He pointed out that there was no problem between Zaire and France, as the two partners are fully satisfied with their cooperation which is developing harmoniously and in conformity with the objectives they have set in the interest of their peoples. Christophe Mitterrand, who visited some regions in Zaire a year ago, on Saturday began a working visit which will take him to the two Kasai regions and that of the Haut-Zaire.

Butrus Ghali, who was bearer of a message of friendship and solidarity from President Mubarak to Mobutu, equally expressed satisfaction with relations between the two countries. Without disclosing the contents of the message, he placed the visit within the framework of bilateral consultations which have been intensified since the last visit of the Egyptian head of state to Zaire. Butrus Ghali renewed the invitation of the Egyptian leader to President Mobutu to visit Egypt at a date that was convenient to him and President Mobutu accepted this invitation. On the forthcoming OAU summit, the minister stated that his country wants the meeting to take place in Addis Ababa, but he called for consultation between member states for a change of date because it coincides with the summit of French-African heads of state which will take place in Bujumbura. He refused, however, to comment on the recent unification treaty signed between Morocco and Libya.

The CAR minister of foreign affairs, Second Lieutenant Clement Nga Gnii-Voeto, also delivered a message from his head of state to President Mobutu. He did not reveal the contents of this message.

Formation, Description of Civil Guard

AB311205 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 28 Aug (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president and founder of the MPR and president of the Republic, signed Ordinance No 84-036 on Tuesday on the setting up and organization of the Civil Guard of Zaire.

Under this ordinance — which has three sections, namely: the general rules, the general organization, as well as the equipment, duties, and missions of the Civil Guard — the Civil Guard is charged with watching over public security and ensuring and restoring public order. The activities of the body include all the primary duties of the gendarmerie and cover all of the national territory. Its central organs are: the General Presidency, the Command Council, the General Secretariat, and the Technical Headquarters.

The General Presidency is held by a president general who is answerable directly to the head of state and is empowered to make decisions.

The Command Council, which is a consultative organ, is presided over by the head of state, the supreme commander of this guard, or any person he might delegate. The council is empowered to issue resolutions.

[description of General Secretariat not included]

For its part, the Technical Headquarters oversees basic services that assist in the management of the organization and is answerable to the president general of the civil guard, while members of this organ are answerable to their superior officers.

The basic services include one administrative and financial service, one intelligence service, one organization and training service, and one logistics service.

In carrying out their duties, members of the Civil Guard can, when it is absolutely necessary, use side arms or firearms:

1) when they cannot in any other way defend their posts, establishments, or persons that have been assigned to them;

2) when people resort to acts of violence or assault against them or others.

Without prejudice to the dispositions of the preceding articles, when during the discharge of their duties, members of the Civil Guard have been asked to disperse mobs or to quell riots, they can, when it is absolutely necessary, use side arms without previous requisition; but they cannot use firearms except upon previous requisition from the authority which is legally responsible for maintenance of order.

Before using any firearm, this authority will read the riot act in the following terms: In obedience to the law we are going to use firearms: let the good citizens withdraw.

However, members of the Civil Guard can make use of firearms without previous requisition from the authority when the gathered crowd or rioters are guilty of flagrant offenses that can be repressed only through the use of firearms.

ANAD Committee of Experts Adopts Recommendations

AB031643 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
3 Sep 84 p 7

["Recommendations Adopted by the Eighth Session of the Committee of Experts of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) on 1 September 1984"]

[Text] First recommendation.

The ANAD Committee of Experts held its eighth session in Abidjan from 27 August through 1 September 1984. Noting the lack of a judicial framework to support the activities of the police and security services, the committee:

— Recommends the establishment of a general agreement for cooperation in the field of judiciary matters between member states of the ANAD;

— Expresses the wish to see the process for extradition made simpler;

— Recommends the setting up of a radio link between police services of member states as well as a police telecommunications networks;

— Recommends the setting up of a central criminal records office for the subregion.

Second recommendation.

The ANAD Committee of Experts held its eighth session in Abidjan from 27 August through 1 September 1984. Considering that the settlement of disputes through peaceful means is in line with the desire of the heads of state and government of member states of the Economic Community of West Africa and Togo; considering the pertinent provisions of the ANAD implementation protocol signed in Dakar on 14 December 1981 and the additional provisions on nonaggression, signed in Yamoussoukro on 20 December 1982; considering the pertinent provisions of the draft protocol on peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular Articles 1 and 17, the committee:

— Recommends to the ANAD secretary general the drafting of standing regulations for the Commission of Settlement of Disputes to be submitted to the ninth session of the ANAD Committee of Experts.

Issued in Abidjan on 1 September 1984

[Signed] The Committee of Experts

Session Summarized, Ends

AB031626 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
3 Sep 84 p 6, 7

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Committee of Experts of the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] ended on Saturday. During the 1-week meeting, delegates of member countries discussed various political, administrative, and financial issues. Deliberations of the session took place in an excellent atmosphere, thus testifying to the true solidarity and harmony that exists between member countries. The results of the session will be submitted to the ANAD ministerial council for approval. The closing session was presided over by Gilbert Doh, assistant director for international organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who represented Foreign Minister Simeon Ake.

In his address, Gilbert Doh congratulated the delegates who carried out their work in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere. He went on to enumerate some of the topics discussed: the draft protocol on organizing exchange of information and documents in the field of security and assistance between the police and security forces; the draft of the project relating to cooperation in the field of military transport under a joint action; the protocol of directives relating to missions and general instructions to the ANAD peace force and so on....

On the financial and administrative level, the experts deliberated particularly on the draft budget for recurrent and capital expenditure of the ANAD General Secretariat for 1985. According to Mr Doh, the task was not easy considering the economic crises facing our countries. He took the opportunity to call on all member governments to pay their dues to enable the smooth running of operations at the General Secretariat. These results were obtained thanks to the spirit of initiative, sincere friendship and frankness. "As far as the Ivorian Government is concerned, ANAD, which is a privileged instrument of defense, security, and economic and social cooperation in our subregion, must be carefully maintained. To this end, it must be strenghtened year after year," Gilbert Doh went on to say, before closing the eighth session of the ANAD Committee of Experts.

At the end of the meeting, recommendations were made and a motion of thanks was sent to President Houphouet-Boigny. The eighth session was also an occasion to introduce Jean Gomis, the new secretary general of the ANAD. He replaces General Joseph Louis Tavares Da Souza. General Gomis had been defense counselor at the Senegalese Embassy in Paris for 5 years before his new assignment.

BURKINA

Old Curfew Passes Invalid; New Ones Available

AB312138 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, in Ouagadougou on 31 August 1984 abolishing the use of curfew passes issued on and after 4 August 1983 — read by Sergeant Major Christophe Taba]

[Text] As of 1 September 1984, all passes issued on and after 3 August 1983 for use during the curfew hours are no longer valid. New passes, strictly limited to essential services, can be obtained by applying to the official channels. On the other hand, revolutionary vigilance demands that all strictly observe the curfew hours and abide by the principles of security in the areas of high security.

The fatherland or death! We will win!

Issued by the CNR in Ouagadougou on 31 August 1984

GHANA

PNDC Member Dies; State Funeral Announced

AB020700 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The death has been announced in Accra of Na Polkuu Konkuu Chiiri Nadom Na, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. He died in Accra on the (?25th) of last month after a short illness. In a radio and television broadcast last night, a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice J.S. Annan, said the government has decided in consultation with the bereaved family to give the late Nadom Na a state funeral.

Mr Justice Annan said the government has decided that all flags throughout the country as well as Ghana's missions abroad will fly at half mast from this morning for the next 7 days.

Government Delegation To Attend GDR Trade Fair

AB041732 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Mr Ebow Tawiah, has flown to the GDR at the head of a 3-man government delegation to this year's Leipzig trade fair. He told newsmen at the airport that the visit, which is at the invitation of the GDR Government, is to further strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, science, and technical development. Mr Ebow Tawiah said trade fairs of this nature provide information on appropriate technology that can be transferred to help developing economies. Other members of the delegation are Mr Kwame (Debrah), under secretary for transport and communications, and Mr Fred Quashie of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. At the airport to see them off was Mrs Anna Enin, a member of the PNDC.

GUINEA

Country Considering Return to Monetary Union

AB031646 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dakar, 3 Sep (AFP) — In an interview published by the Senegalese daily, *LE SOLEIL*, Richard Haba, the Guinean minister of economic affairs, is quoted as saying that the return of Guinea to the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) is presently being debated by the Guinean Government.

Observers in Dakar believe that this could be linked to the liberalization of the country's economy and the leaders' desire to develop and facilitate commercial exchanges with neighboring countries. It can also be due to the fact that Mali has recently returned to the UMOA.

IVORY COAST

Prison Terms Handed Out in Logemad Trial

AB011235 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 1 Sep (AFP) — Six 20-year prison terms were issued today by the Abidjan court in the Logemad [service charged with providing free housing to civil servants] trial involving cases of embezzlement and corruption in the free housing operation for Ivorian civil servants. Exceptional security measures were taken on the occasion of the issuance of the verdicts because of an anonymous phone call alleging that there would be an attack during the proceedings.

Details of Sentences

AB011352 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Abidjan court sitting on criminal matters has just ended its deliberations, at least for the time being. The court has handed down 20 years of prison to the principal accused. Let us listen to Eugene Koni Ehouman's report:

[Ehouman] A total of 158 years and 5 months of prison; 8 billion CFA francs to be paid to the state, and more than 30 million to be paid in fines. These sentences were passed on all the accused this morning. The details are as follows:

Field, 20 years in prison, 4 billion [CFA francs] in damages to be paid jointly with Emmanuel Dable, and 3 million fine; Emmanuel Dable, 20 years in prison, 4 billion in damages to be paid jointly with Field, 3 million fine; Konan-Ferrand, Diouf, Assoko, Gervais, Nandjui, 20 years in prison, 3 million fine each and damages as follows: Konan-Ferrand, 245 million; Diouf, 1.16 billion; Assoko, 600 million; Gervais, 860 million; Nandjui, 644 million.

Four of the five female typists or chiefs of service were sentenced to 1 year in prison and ordered to pay 100,000 CFA in damages. The fifth, Mrs Migan Martine, was sentenced to 2 years in prison and ordered to pay 500,000 CFA in damages.

Jean Claude Bogui and Samson Akouabli Kouame, who received illegal privileges from Simon Nandjui, were sentenced to 9 months in prison each and ordered to jointly pay 25 million in damages and fined 1.5 million each. Alberique Arge, K. Diawara, and Semou Amalamou, 2 years in prison each; Bruno Tanoh Yao, 18 months; Francois Konan Kouadio, and Mrs Affiba Tope, 1 year each; Alfred Assemian Kacou, 11 months; Mrs Cecile Apo, 10 months; Franck Kouyate, 9 months, and Bakary Traore, Jr., 7 months.

Benjamin Kodjo, the director of the Bouake Hotel du Centre, has been acquitted and will receive 5 million CFA in damages.

That is all for the verdict. The attorneys and their clients have up to 20 days to lodge an appeal.

As far as we are concerned, we will draw the conclusions from this major trial at a later time.

CSSR To Establish Diplomatic Ties With Country

AB011432 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Prague, 1 Sep (AFP) — The Republic of Ivory Coast and the CSSR have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, *RUDE PRAVO*, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily paper, announced today.

Prague has diplomatic relations with 24 black African states, only two of which — Ghana and Nigeria — have embassies in Prague. The other ambassadors are resident in Moscow, East Berlin, Bucharest, or Paris.

LIBERIA

Student Leader Denies Allegation of Saboteur Training

AB041726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A man believed to be a spokesman for all-Liberian students who went to Ethiopia in 1981 to participate in a literacy training program, Mr John Wally, has denied recent government allegations that they were trained as saboteurs. Today's *DAILY OBSERVER* quotes Mr Wally as saying that participation in the literacy training program in Ethiopia was an official arrangement between former Education Minister Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh and former Foreign Minister Mr G. Bacchus Matthews. He informed the *DAILY OBSERVER* that a total of 57 students, and not 66, as claimed by government, participated in a training program in Ethiopia. He said government spent more than $26,000 to transport them to and fro and provided $200 per diem payment to each person.

Elections Official: No Campaigning Before Registration

AB030840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Special Elections Commission [Secom] in Monrovia has warned against any form of political campaign by politicial aspirants and parties until they are registered with the commission. The chairman of the Secom, Mr Emmett Harmon, is quoted as saying that while no party has applied for registration, political campaigning has been going on since the lifting of the ban on politics. According to the *SUNDAY OBSERVER*, Chairman Harmon, who was speaking at a press conference during the weekend, observed that as of now no party has registered with his commission, but they understand that there has been politicking in many parts of the country under the name and the star of a political party. He noted that before Liberians can undertake to engage in politics or organize political parties, they must obtain permission from the commission. Mr Harmon urged aspirant politicans to realize that this commission intends to follow the laws and to uphold the principles of a fair and democratic process.

The paper further quoted Chairman Harmon as saying that forming a political party is a very serious business to which a great deal of responsibility is attached. He added that one of the prerequisites is that a political party is required to submit to Secom a financial statement showing that it has $50,000 cash in an account and $100,000 in assets. Mr Harmon told reporters that organizing committees of only two political parties, the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, and the United People's Party, UPP, have requested registration forms from his commission.

MALI

PRC To Increase Aid; Zhao Ziyang To Visit

AB021000 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Following the visit of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, to the PRC, this country has decided to increase its participation in the activities of the Niger Office, the Comatex [Malian Textile Company], the Farako tea factory, the Comali, [expansion unknown], the Sonatam [expansion unknown], and the pharmaceutical (?company). In the area of trade, Mali has been invited to take part in the Canton fair next October. China has also decided to grant further scholarships to Malian students. It will also fully ensure the overhaul of the Mali radio transmitters next year. Lastly, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has accepted an invitation by President Moussa Traore to pay an official visit to Mali.

NIGERIA

Country Denies Reports of Smuggling Official From UK

AB051155 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, 5 Sep (AFP) — Nigeria on Tuesday denied reports in the Saturday issue of the *LONDON TIMES* that the managing director of Nigeria Airways, Group Captain Bernard Banfa, recently left the British capital in a crate labelled "diplomatic pouch."

The *TIMES*, quoted by BBC, stated that detectives of the Antiterrorist Brigade in London were looking for Capt Banfa within the framework of their investigations on the kidnap attempt of former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, who was found in a similar crate on 5 July.

Nigeria's acting minister of foreign affairs, Abdullahi Ibrahim, who is also the minister of transport and aviation, while denouncing the reports which said that Capt Banfa was hiding in a residence of the Nigerian mission in London after the 5 July incident, felt that the reports were aimed at "smearing Nigeria's image."

The spokesman for Nigeria Airways stated on Tuesday that Capt Banfa had resumed duty on Monday and would soon make a statement on the issue.

'Retaliatory Measures' Possible for UK 'Harrasment'

AB050705 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Federal Government says it will take retaliatory measures if the harrassment of the Nigerian Airways staff in London continues. The managing director of Nigeria Airways, Group Captain Bernard Banfa, told airport correspondents at Murtala Muhammed Airport in Lagos yesterday that he might recommend some measures to the government if the harrassment was not stopped. He, however, stated that Nigerians could still go to Europe without going through London.

Buhari Praises Election Boycott in South Africa

AB041100 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Nigeria has congratulated the Coloreds and Indians of South Africa for boycotting the recent sham election in the racist territory. Nigeria's head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said the massive boycott of the election showed that no solution to the South African impasse was possible if the black majority was denied social and political rights.

He was speaking in Lagos at a dinner in honor of President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde who has concluded his visit to Nigeria. Gen Buhari stressed that apartheid was a mockery of Africa's independence, adding that its eradication will remain a major objective of Nigeria's foreign policy. The head of state pledged Nigeria's continued support to the liberation movements in the Frontline States.

Newspaper Examines Traditional Rulers' Visit to Israel

AB020900 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The *NIGERIAN TIDE* critically examines the visits of the ooni of Ife and the emir of Kano to Israel. The paper attributes the controversy surrounding the visits to the fact that the two traditional rulers knew that Nigeria has no formal diplomatic relations with Israel. It also explains that the two traditional rulers should not have undertaken such a tour at such a critical period.

Papers on Libya-Morocco Merger, Botha Tour

AB030925 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The *GUARDIAN* focuses attention on the recent merger between Libya and Morocco. The paper does not endorse the exercise. It suggests that if such a merger is to be implemented, the OAU must be notified.

The *DAILY TIMES* takes a critical look at the proposed tour of some African states by the racist prime minister. The paper urges all African nations to rise up to the threat which the so-called diplomacy tour could pose. The *TIMES* stresses that if the visit is allowed, it will jeopardize all efforts to eliminate racism.

The *NIGERIAN TIDE* supports the disciplinary action taken on the two traditional rulers that recently visited Israel. The paper says the swift response of the government has saved the nation from humiliation. The *TIDE* condemns the action of the two traditional rulers and contends that the disciplinary action taken will serve as a lesson to them. In a similar editorial, the *PUNCH* welcomes the steps taken by the government of the issue of traditional rulers who visited Israel. The *PUNCH* believes the action will assure Nigerians of the government's foreign policy. The *NIGERIAN HERALD* also discusses the recent punishment meted out to the ooni of Ife and the emir of Kano who had undertaken an unauthorized tour of Israel. The paper strongly believes that the penalty will serve as a deterrent to others.

Lagos Denounces Proposed Botha Visits

AB031320 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Commentary by Frank Ebona: "Botha's Unwelcome Visit to Some African States"]

[Text] There have been tremendous outbursts throughout the length and breadth of Africa over the report that the chief priest of apartheid, Pieter Botha, plans to hop around with [as heard] three African countries. These visits, which follow too soon after the racist South African leader made a round trip of eight European states, have no other purpose than making frantic attempts through deceit and blackmail to achieve legitimacy for the inhuman system of racial segregation and regimentation in his domain.

It is, however, unfortunate that these African nations who are now willing to roll out red carpets to the despicable leader of the most inhuman government on earth today were among the very signatories to the OAU Charter some 20 years ago, which has as one of its objectives the eradication of racism in Africa. Very disappointing is the fact that those wishing to host the apartheid leader have shut their eyes to the brutal atrocities committed by their new-found love and his henchmen against blacks in South Africa. The knowledge of human misery and degradation suffered by fellow blacks in the hands of the white minority clique should have been sufficient reason for these countries to repulse any advances by the Pretoria regime.

The apartheid system as practiced in South Africa today has been generally accepted as the most monstrous and brutally repressive system ever invoked anywhere in the world. The international community and the United Nations, as the world organ, have all in unison come out totally in condemnation of this inhuman system in South Africa. If the international opinion is so strong in condemning, isolating, and seeking [word indistinct] sanctions against the racist clique in South Africa, it [word indistinct] the imagination of right-thinking Africans that countries like Ivory Coast, Zaire, and Gabon are too keen to fall under the (?blunt embrace) of Pieter Botha, the very embodiment of apartheid and black sufferings in southern Africa.

Up to the moment, there is nothing to show that the racist bigot and his men are contemplating fundamental changes of policy in that fascist enclave. Rather, they plan that the black man in that country becomes bleaker with the passage of time. [sentence as heard] It is against this background that it becomes impossible to underrate the rationale of these countries developing a rapport with the racists in spite of their inhuman attitude toward the black race. Take for instance the circus show that has indeed taken place in the racist enclave. The Coloreds and Indians have just gone through polls to elect members to a new controversial parliament. The unpopularity of this election would not go without objections and demonstrations in that country, more so when the majority blacks in that country were totally disenfranchised from sitting in the tricameral legislature controlled by the white minority. This latest (?outbreak) against African personality is one strong reason that should have dissuaded the leaders of these countries so intent on shaking the bloody hands of Mr Botha to call off his visit. These three African countries should not be deceived that there is a gain in rushing to establish cordial ties with a country like South Africa with monstrous anti-African policies.

That the racist chief and his entourage have successfully undertaken tours of certain European countries with support and [words indistinct] does not mean that their policies are acceptable to them. These European countries could not do otherwise because of their substantial economic interests in South Africa and to maintain these interests they must under a facade try to bolster the ego of the racist authority. However, there is no justification for African countries to follow suit.

SENEGAL

Cooperation With Guinea; Bendjedid Sends Message

AB030755 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The week that just ended was marked by the 3-day working visit which a Guinean delegation made to our country. Following this visit, a joint communique was signed. In the communique, Senegal and Guinea reaffirmed their desire to strengthen their relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between them in the field of tourism. They also expressed their desire to step up joint efforts in the fields of investment, the promotion of trade, training, and construction of infrastructural facilities.

This desire to achieve progress in bilateral cooperation also emerged from the statement of the Algerian minister of interior, M'hamed Hadj Yala, who arrived in Dakar on Saturday. The Algerian minister, who was bearer of a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, was received by the head of state, President Abdou Diouf.

Algerian Interior Minister Ends Visit to Dakar

AB031815 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] M'hamed Hadj Yala, Algerian interior minister and minister of local governments, left Dakar this morning at the end of 48-hour visit during which he delivered a message from President Bendjedid to the Senegalese head of state. Mr Yala, who arrived here on Saturday, spoke about his talks with President Abdou Diouf shortly before his departure. These talks were mainly on the situation in our subregion and all issues of common interest. Mr Yala also informed the Senegalese head of state about the Algerian FLN leadership's views on the major problems facing our continent. According to the minister, this is natural in view of the principles and preoccupations of our two leaders in regard to the development of economic relations and action within the African context.

On the outcome of his visit, Mr Yala announced the decision made with his Senegalese counterpart to increase the exchange of delegations at the municipal and regional levels of both countries. These experiments, the Algerian minister said, will contribute fully to the harmonious development of both peoples.

During his stay the Algerian minister attended a luncheon on Saturday hosted by his Senegalese counterpart, Ibrahima Wone.

TOGO

Government Signs Pacts With France, DPRK, CSSR

Finance Agreements With France

AB011336 Paris AFP in French 1808 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Lome, 31 Aug (AFP) — France and Togo today in Lome signed four financial agreements totaling Fr 12.6 million (630 million CFA francs).

The money will help continue the implementation of some Togolese projects already started in 1982. The first agreement, involving 180 million CFA francs, is related to a program of support to the [word indistinct] system in Togo, while the second 50-million CFA francs agreement is aimed at assisting the book. [sentence as received] As for the third one involving 150 million CFA francs, it falls within the framework of the fourth phase of a rural water supply project. It will help improve drinking water supply for more than 250,000 people living in rural areas. This project is also jointly financed by the U.S. AID and the European Development Fund. The fourth 250-million CFA francs agreement is related to the second phase of the Dapaong water supply project of a town in northern Togo.

The agreements were signed by Michel Chatelais, France's ambassador to Togo, and by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Trade Pact With DPRK

AB041130 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] In an effort to establish a solid basis for their cooperation, Togo and the DPRK have just drafted a legal document which will now regulate their trade relations. Yesterday the two countries signed a trade agreement. Togolese Commerce and Transport Minister Poli Djalla and DPRK Ambassador Kim Hyong-sam initialled the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Speaking to the people at the signing ceremony, Mr Djalla commended the Korean ambassador for his concrete actions, the result of which was the signing of the agreement which will provide a legal framework for trade between our two countries and which will also strengthen the fruitful political ties existing between President Kim Il-song and President Gnassingbe Eyadema. For Kim Hyong-sam, the signing of this agreement with a Togolese Government delegation will strengthen the trade links between Togo and his country.

Under the agreement, Togo will supply the DPRK with agricultural products, notably cocoa and cotton, while the DPRK will provide our country with manufactured goods, such as machine tools and textiles.

Cooperation Agreements With CSSR

AB021320 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Three cooperation agreements in the fields of culture and finance were signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Lome. The cultural cooperation agreement, which was signed between Togo and Czechoslovakia, was signed for Togo by Foreign Affairs Minister Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, while Frantisek Lundak, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Togo, signed for his country.

According to this agreement, Togo and Czechoslovakia will strengthen their cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, trade, education, information, health, youth, and sports and will specifically exchange experiences in the fields of culture, tourism, literature, arts, cinematography, and health, including the training of cadres in their institutes of higher learning, exchanges of their youth organizations, and cooperation between their radio and television networks, as well as exchanges of journalists and reporters.

ANGOLA

Planning Minister Meets With Brazilian Officials

MB030955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will benefit from a $250 million line of credit whose renewal was recently approved by the Brazilian Government. This information was given to Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento at Rio de Janeiro during his stopover there on his way to Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, where he has gone for a working visit. During a brief meeting with the Brazilian authorities, the Angolan official presented a cooperation proposal for the training of national cadres in the field of information.

BOTSWANA

President Reviews Difficulties Over Past 5 Years

MB040654 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that the last 5 years were characterized by difficulties which range from economic recession, outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, and the current drought now in its third consecutive year. Speaking at Orapa and Letlhakaen yesterday, Dr Masire said these difficulties affected the government's development efforts since large sums of money originally meant for development projects had to be diverted to these measures.

However, Dr Masire said the government has successfully handled this problem and praised the voters who had elected capable people to confront such problems. Dr Masire also said that it was important for Botswana to understand that independence meant that the nation should solve its own problems and not the colonial masters, as was the case during the days of the Bechuanaland protectorate.

On the general election to be held on Saturday, the President said that there was a need for the nation to exercise their right to vote with care, bearing in mind that a weak goverment could breed and aggravate the problems. Dr Masire also said that he had been touring the country to report back to the electorate that his party's 5-year mandate had elapsed and that it was up to the nation either to re-elect the Botswana Democratic Party or any other party of their choice. However, Dr Masire said his party was still prepared to lead Botswana for another 5-year term, and called upon the people to pick him a team of capable men and women with whom he could jointly tackle the country's problems.

At Letlhakane, Dr Masire reminded the land board that the Botswana constitution does not allow anybody to be deprived of his land or property without prompt and adequate compensation.

At Orapa, Dr Masire thanked the management of the Orapa mine and the workers at the mine for having cooperated for many years, saying he was impressed to learn that production often exceeded the target. The president also thanked the Orapa mine management for speeding up localization by having established a vocational training center. He added that the government had plans to construct four other vocation training centers at (Ludupikwe), Palapye, Jwaneng, and Maun.

BNF Leader Says Party Would Sign Pact With RSA

MB031324 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1115 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Gaborone, Sept 3, SAPA — The secretary-general of the main opposition Botswana National Front (BNF), Mr Mareledi Giddie, said today his party would win the general election in Botswana on Saturday and that he would then enter into negotiations with the South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for a security pact.

Mr Giddie told SAPA in an interview, "If realism is the basis of our thinking, we have to accept the reality that South Africa is the economic power." He accused the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) for refusing to sign a security pact with the republic and said Botswana's survival depended on such a pact. It was not a question of principle, but one of national survival.

He said Botswana depended "100 percent" on South Africa, "because up to now, Botswana, which has been independent for 18 years, has done nothing in the way of trying to produce food in order to achieve self-suffiency" in food production. "We cannot claim to be more principled than Mozambique. Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord not because they were not principled, but because they were starving," he said.

Earlier, Mr Giddie issued a press statement challenging a recent statement by the parliamentary candidate of the BDP for Ramotswa, Mr Geffrey Oteng, who said that if the BNF won the election South Africa would close its border with Botswana because it did not want "communism."

Mr Giddie said in his statement that such a remark by Mr Oteng was "highly seditious in that it definitely incites a foreign power (South Africa) to interfere and cause serious problems for our nation, should the Botswana National Front become a lawfully constituted government of Botswana."

"The Botswana National Front has never, and will never be a communist movement ... it is a mass organisation struggling for a national democratic state and social justice," he said.

Giddie Appeals for Support in Coming Election

MB031905 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The secretary general of the Botswana National Front, [BNF] Mr Mareledi Giddie, has appealed to supporters of his party to vote for any other opposition party in constituencies which the BNF is not contesting. Addressing a big political meeting at (Soluseria) yesterday afternoon, Mr Giddie said the idea was to remove the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] from power because it had failed in its development strategy.

He said one of the BDP's major failures was the development of human resources which he said featured among the top priorities of his party which include equipping the people with enough language to develop themselves and their country. Mr Giddie mentioned Ghana as one of the African countries which placed more emphasis on development of human resources and as a result Ghanaians were found everywhere. He said that in Botswana they were found in schoools, the university, the administration of justice, and many other fields.

Mr Giddie said that Botswana should sign a Nkomati-type of agreement with South Africa because the country is wholly dependent on South Africa. He said the BDP had done nothing to try to be self-sufficient in food production and if South Africa halted food coming to Botswana there would be a crisis. Mr Giddie predicted victory of his party on 8 September.

Masire Leaves for Arusha Socialist Conference

MB040718 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0501 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, left Gaborone this morning for Arusha in Tanzania to join other leaders of the Frontline States and member parties of the Socialist International to the 2-day conference which begins today.

LESOTHO

Government Says Highlands Project Not Threatened

MB031716 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs has sent the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry a message in which it says the Lesotho Government does not consider the feasability study on the Highlands Water Project as being threatened by subversive elements, particularly because in previous discussions either on the project or on matters of security this point has never been brought to the attention of the Lesotho Government.

The message in reply says the fact that the feasability study on the project has progressed uninterrupted this far is ample evidence that it is not vulnerable to acts of violence by subversive elements and these demonstrate the Lesotho Government's ability to deal effectively with political and economic problems. The message emphasized subversive elements do not operate within the borders of Lesotho. However, it assured the South Africa Government that the Lesotho Government would look deeper into the matter. The government would further enhance the security of the project and effective maintenance of law and order if the South Africa Government would reconsider its continued embargo of Lesotho's arms which have been lying in South Africa's ports for so long despite all the formalities required having been complied with.

The message repeated that the Lesotho Government and the people of Lesotho have neither intention nor means of endangering the security interest of South Africa. It noted that the Lesotho Government has proceeded on the basis that security concerns were mutual and not peculiar to South Africa alone. This is particularly so when it is a matter of record that South Africa has recently resorted to blatant military reprisals against innocent Basotho nationals in Lesotho and other measures of South Africa have in the past been resorted to.

MALAWI

Banda Opens Convention of Congress Party

MB031724 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Delegates to this year's Malawi Congress Party convention in Zomba will today begin their deliberations based on the life president's opening remarks. Opening the convention yesterday, his excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, said he was pleased because during the previous year peace and calm, law and order continued to prevail throughout the country. The life president, who was speaking at the Great Hall at (Sandika) College in Zomba, said in the previous year there had been no reports of dissidents based in neighboring countries wanting to infiltrate Malawi.

The life president said he was also happy because there had been no squabbles within the Malawi Congress Party. The life president said peace and calm, law and order were important because without them there would be no development. The ngwazi emphasized that in this country he wants peace and calm and unity among the people so that the development the country is enjoying is continued.

His excellency said there was a tendency to take things for granted, particularly among people who have not traveled to other countries of the African Continent. He said those who have gone to other countries have reported to him that in some countries it was difficult to get simple necessities of life. He said on the other hand, development in Malawi has been applauded by people from abroad. He said even those whites who were in power during the colonial days such as Sir (Glean Jones) have said that the country has developed beyond recognition. The life president reminded the delegates that development and food are very important.

He emphasized that food, clothes, and houses were very important and asked delegates to discuss them fully during their deliberations. The ngwazi said he does not want to see development confined to cities and towns, but must include rural areas. Referring to foreign delegates who are representing ruling parties in their countries, the life president said people in neighboring states and Malawians are one and added that the boundaries separating them are artificial. The life president pointed out that the boundaries have divided tribes and even families. Earlier, the convention chairman, Mr Katikira Banda, who is also regional party chairman for the center, said this year's convention was significant in that it was being held 20 years after Malawi's independence. He said during the 20 years Malawi has undergone tremendous development under the wise and dynamic leadership of the life president. Among those who attended the opening ceremony were foreign delegations from Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Prime Minister Soares' Visit

Machel, Soares Address Dinner

MB010851 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed optimism over the future of relations between Portugal and Mozambique. He said that he was certain that the cooperation between the two countries would expand to new sectors and be strengthened further for mutual benefits and advantages. President Samora Machel said this yesterday during his address at a state banquet in honor of Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, who began a 4-day official visit to Mozambique yesterday.

Based on privileged relations which must prevail between our countries, we consider it fundamental to define a strategic framework for our cooperation, the Mozambican head of state said.

The Mozambican leader devoted part of his speech to the examination of the international situation, particularly the situation in the Southern African region. After examining the recent initiatives undertaken by Angolan and Mozambique to impose peace on forces of belligerence and confrontation, Samora Machel hailed the positive stance taken by the Portuguese Government to support these initiatives. However, despite these constructive positions in search of negotiated solutions to achieve peace, the causes of violence which prevent a true and lasting peace still exist, President Samora Machel stressed in a clear reference to apartheid system which, according to him, is still the reason for instability and violence in Southern Africa.

In turn, Mario Soares reaffirmed the desire of the Portuguese Government to continue to do all it can within its financial abilities to meet Mozambique's assistance requests in order to cooperate adequately in Mozambique's development and progress and for the well-being of its people to enable them to follow the path they have chosen free from any foreign interference.

Mario Soares said that Portugal has also been following with obvious interest the development of other Portuguese-speaking African countries. The head of the Portuguese Government went on to say that his visit to Mozambique was taking place at a period when there is some hope for eliminating the atmosphere of confrontation in Southern Africa. The Portuguese prime minister said this in reference to the peace initiatives in our region.

Tours Tete, Sofala Provinces

MB030715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister, has again expressed his country's willingness to cooperate with Mozambique in accordance with its potential. Mario Soares was speaking yesterday evening in Beira during a meeting with the Portuguese community in that city. While in Beira, the head of the Portuguese Government held private talks with Marcelino dos Santos, the leader of Sofala Province.

Before his visit to the provincial capital of Sofala, Mario Soares visited Tete Province, where he visited the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric complex. At Tete Airport, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares was received by Pascoal Mocumbi, the minister of health; and Eduardo Arao, the governor of Tete Province. The Portuguese head of government was accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs.

Mozambican 'Bandits' in Portugal Denied

MB040530 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Visiting Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares has denied that the Mozambican armed bandits are in Portugal. At a press conference tonight in Maputo, Dr Soares said Portugal has no interest whatsoever in this group. On another note, Dr Soares urged the Portuguese community living in Mozambique to participate fully in developing Mozambique. He said Portugal is ready to help Mozambique in training Mozambicans in all fields.

Dr Soares said his country is against apartheid in South Africa, despite the economic ties that Portugal has with Pretoria. He also said Portugal supports President Samora Machel's peace initiatives in the region. Yesterday Dr Soares visited the Cahora Bassa dam in central Mozambique and today visited some factories and social facilities in the capital, Maputo.

Cooperation With Portugal Hailed

MB040940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares once again said that it was the political desire of his country's government to do all it can to broaden, deepen, and intensify the existing cooperation with Mozambique. Speaking at a reply banquet for the Mozambican head of state, Dr Mario Soares added that, like our country, Portugal supported mutually advantageous cooperation.

In his speech, the Portuguese head of state hailed President Samora Machel's gesture of allowing the release of 10 Portuguese citizens at the same time as his visit to Mozambique. On the Nkomati Accord, Dr Mario Soares described President Samora Machel as a great African leader and statesman for his role, which led to the signing of the accord. Your Excellency had the lucidity and the courage which is rarely found in other heads of state, regardless of their continent, Mario Soares said.

President Samora Machel said in his speech that Mozambique had been favoring its relationship with the new, democratic, human, and nonfascist Portugal, which does not act superior because of the stances of its leaders and people. Our talks were open and fraternal, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution said. He added that a number of areas for short-, medium-, and long-term agreements had been identified for continued cooperation between the two countries.

GDR Amity Delegation Arrives on 7-Day Visit

MB312031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples arrived in Maputo this afternoon on a 7-day visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, AMASP. The delegation, which is led by Bruno Kiesler, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and secretary of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, was welcomed at the Mavalane international airport by Abner Sansao Muthemba, general secretary of AMASP.

Speaking to Radio Mozambique soon after his arrival at the Maputo International Airport, Bruno Kiesler described the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR's league and the AMASP as good.

3-Member FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

MB021012 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Three FRG parliamentarians arrived in Maputo this morning on a 3-day visit to Mozambique. (Karl Heinz Osdur), head of the delegation, told the media that they intend to get information on the situation in Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. The three parliamentarians form a fact-finding mission which has already been in South Africa and Zambia. They will travel from Mozambique to Namibia.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves

MB041705 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Nora Pastora, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, left Maputo today after a 3-day official visit to Mozambique. Nora Pastora said that her visit to Mozambique enabled her to greatly familiarize herself with our reality as well as to strengthen ever further the ties of solidarity existing between the two countries.

Regarding the talks that she held with the Mozambican authorities, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister said that they are aimed at coordinating common principles and actions to be adopted at international forums. It should be recalled that during her visit to Mozambique, Nora Pastora was received by President Samora Machel, to whom she delivered a message from Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. She also had a meeting with Interior Minister Oscar Monteiro.

SOUTH AFRICA

Vaal Triangle Riots Continue, Thousands Homeless

Death Toll Still Climbing

MB050800 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0753 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5, SAPA — Thousands of people have been left homeless following the trail of violence through the Vaal Triangle townships. A massive hostel for single blacks near the Sebokeng hospital was burnt down leaving hundreds homeless in addition to those who have already lost their houses in the two days of rioting. At least 100 Indian shopkeepers, who live in houses behind their stores, have also been left homeless through arsonists.

The death toll has risen to 29 as three more bodies were found by police late yesterday. The deputy mayor of Evaton, Mr Dutch Diphoko died in the Sebokeng hospital yesterday from injuries he sustained during an attack by a mob at his house on Monday morning. He is the second township deputy mayor to have lost his life in the rioting.

On Monday, Mr Sam Dlamini of Sharpeville was also killed by rampaging mobs. Mr Diphoko's son said a huge crowd had gathered around the family home on Monday and begun to throw stones. "There were hundreds of people in our yard and they began to pelt the house with stones. My father was badly injured and taken to hospital. The crowd were later dispersed by police."

The official injury toll released by police is 40 civilians and eight policemen. But, the police also say the figure could be far higher. By yesterday afternoon, the 888-bed Sebokeng hospital was reported to be full to capacity and emergency bedding was being brought in. As a precautionary measure, all white administrative and kitchen staff were asked to leave the hospital but medical and security staff stayed on.

Fires were still blazing last night in the black townships while riot police patrolled the streets. At about 3 am today, a BP service station was extensively damaged by arsonists in Sebokeng.

SADF Reported in Area

MB042002 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] There are conflicting reports regarding the presence of members of the SADF in the troubled-torn townships. It was reported that SADF members had been called in to the trouble spots by the administration boards to protect their buildings but a police official, Lieutenant Beck, denied this saying there are definitely no troops involved. But in a subsequent statement, an SADF official said although police had not requested any assistance, helicopter support was being provided. The official also said accompanying protection was being provided but refused to say how big this was. He added the SADF was ready to render assistance if requested to do so by the police.

Police Say Unrest Quelled

MB041848 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says indications are that the unrest in the black residential areas in the Vaal Triangle has now been brought under control by the police. Gen Coetzee said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation in Cape Town that the situation was returning to normal in spite of sporadic incidents of stone throwing and plundering. Gen Coetzee has appealed to people in the areas concerned to exercise restraint to prevent further incidents of unrest.

Earlier this afternoon, there were also isolated incidents of arson and stone-throwing in the black townships of the Vaal Triangle. A garage, clinic, shop, and training school were set alight, and police had to use tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse mobs of youths. A total of 26 people have been killed in the unrest while the number of injured stands at 38 with the inclusion of 8 policemen. Twenty-five people have been arrested on various charges.

This afternoon a large compound near Sebokeng hospital was set on fire and white staff members at the hospital were withdrawn as a precautionary measure. Motorists trying to enter Sebokeng were stoned by rioters. Our reporter at the scene says by late this afternoon at least seven large fires could be seen burning in the area.

Koornhof Comments on Rioting

MB050648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, says events of the past few days in which leaders and residents of black towns have been the target of cowardly deeds, are viewed with repugnance and disgust. He said in a statement issued in Cape Town that he wished to express his condolences with the families of those killed or injured in the riots. The government was determined to maintain law and order and to restore peace as soon as possible. Those responsible for the unrest would be dealt with.

A spokesman for the police says that although there is still tension in the black townships of the Vaal Triangle, where unrest has occurred and sporadic incidents are still occuring, the situation is under control and things were much quieter yesterday. He said the police had to use rubber bullets to disperse a large group of rioters on two occasions earlier yesterday evening, but as far as could be established no one was injured.

The death toll has meanwhile risen to 28, while 48 people have been injured. This includes eight policemen. Thirty-five people have been arrested. In yesterday's incidents, 14 buildings were damaged by fire or stone throwing. Various PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] buses were also set alight.

Crowd Gathers, Demands Talks

MB051105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 6, SAPA — A crowd of several hundred people today gathered outside the Development Board offices in Sharpeville and demanded negotiations over the proposed rent increases in the township. They waved white flags and demanded talks while the violence-torn Vaal Triangle flared up again amid unconfirmed reports that the unrest, which has left 29 dead, has now spread to two East Rand townships, Tembisa and Vosloorus.

Lieutenant B. van der Wald said today that riot police were forced to use rubber bullets to disperse mobs of rioters in the Sharpeville/Sebokeng area who were stoning houses. "At least one other house has been stoned and damaged since yesterday and early today a riot police truck was fired on with live ammunition as it moved along the Vereeniging freeway," Lt Van der Wald said. The truck was hit once, he added.

No further reports of casualties have been received, but Lt van der Wald said police would issue a "full statement" at 3 pm today.

It was reported from the East Rand that a group of marching students were dispersed in Tembisa today, while unconfirmed reports said students in Vosloorus had marched on a police station. They were dispersed by police firing teargas and several were arrested. Meanwhile, thousands of people have been left homeless following the trail of violence through the Vaal Triangle townships.

Sabotage Suspected in Explosion at Substation

MB050705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0659 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5, SAPA — Sabotage is suspected to have caused the blast at an ESCOM power station near Rustenburg that cut power to many areas of the north-western Transvaal early today.

A spokesman for ESCOM, Mr Fanie Terblanche, said the explosion occurred at 0327. Although sabotage could not be confirmed, it was suspected, Mr Terblanche said. He said the South African Police were on site and carrying out investigations. As soon as these were completed, ESCOM would begin repairs to the transformer bank at the sub station.

Areas affected were Koster, Derby, Mooinooi, Olifantsnek, Swartruggens, and all the farms situated between these areas.

Mr Terblanche said ESCOM began moving equipment in the area early this morning and, "as soon as the South African Police have finished their investigations, we will begin to replace the damaged transformers."

He could not say how long the repairs would take. Alternative supply routes were being considered to restore supply as quickly as possible, Mr Terblanche said.

5 Transformers Being Repaired

MB050934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] An ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] spokesman says the electricity supply to parts of the northwestern Transvaal affected after the explosions at a substation near Rustenburg this morning will probably only be restored by this evening. He says five transformers were damaged by the explosions, and new transformers have to be installed. The power failure has stopped work at mines in the vicinity, and cut the supply to eight towns. The spokesman for ESCOM, Mr Fannie Terblanche, says it is suspected that the explosions are the result of sabotage, but that this has not been confirmed.

Police Detonate Limpet Mine at Supreme Court

MB050927 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0922 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5, SAPA — A brave security policeman today carried a limpet mine found in the Supreme Court, Johannesburg, seven floors to the street where it was detonated by South African Police 45 minutes later. The area around the court in central Johannesburg was brought to a standstill when SA Police and Traffic Department personnel cordoned off pedestrians and traffic to prepare for the detonation. Offices and shops opposite the imposing court building were evacuated before police exploded the device on the grass outside the court. No one was injured.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw of SAP would not name the security policeman who found the limpet mine, but an earlier report named him as Warrant Officer Chris du Plessis. According to Lieutenant Louw, the officer, who is a member of the Court's security personnel, found the mine inside a cupboard on the passage of the seventh floor of the court's office block.

"At 9:15 am a limpet mine was found on the seventh floor of the court by a court security policeman who brought it outside. He contacted the police who immediately cleared the area and detonated the device at 10 am," Lieutenant Louw said.

Lieutenant Louw would not confirm whether there was a timing device on the mine. He said the mine was brought onto the grass verge outside the court where it was exploded. A hole was later visible in the ground where the mine had been detonated.

More than 10 windows on the east wing of the old court building were shattered by the blast. Across the street, the blast broke windows on three floors of an office block.

Curious bystanders were held back several blocks away from the court by dozens of SA Police personnel and dogs and the Traffic Department. Repeated calls were made over loudhailers to the public to disperse.

Pik Botha Comments on Discussions With Crocker

MB311619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 31, SAPA — The road was open for further talks on the establishment of peace in Southern Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria this afternoon after talks with the U.S. asssistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker.

"We continued our discussions, mainly on SWA/Namibia but also on other issues concerning Southern Africa, where we left off last time and have completed," Mr Botha said at a brief press conference outside the government guest house where the talks were held. Neither he nor Dr Crocker were however prepared to reveal whether another round of talks on a ceasefire between South Africa and SWAPO in SWA/Namibia were imminent.

Dr Crocker's latest visit to Southern Africa, following several days talks with leaders in the Cape Verde Islands, was linked to a new round of ceasefire talks following the deadlock last month between SWAPO and the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, at Cape Verde.

"We discussed those possibilies but I do not think it would be in the interests of the process of peace to reveal the details now," was all Mr Botha said. "We have decided that the road is open more peaceful solutions in Southern Africa."

Dr Crocker said the discussions had been "extremely constructive. It is our general assessment that there are no doors closed towards further progress in the peace process ... it is a matter of high priority for our government and we intend to keep at it," he said. He also told reporters that he would be heading for Zambia and Tanzania for further talks after leaving South Africa.

Referring to a weekend report that quoted him as saying negotiations on SWA/Namibia were at a very "critical stage" and that significant developments could be expected soon, Mr Botha said he had in fact said it might become clear was the prospects for peace would be. "Although I can't say there is complete clarity about it, from what Dr Crocker has told me ... the road is open for further talks on the establishment of peace," he said.

Superpowers Welcome If RSA 'Interests' Respected

MB311414 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 31, SAPA — A "meaningful and constructive understanding" might be possible between South Africa and the superpowers in the Southern African context, the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

South Africa could not object to superpower involvement in the region that had as its aim stability and development, but would continue to safeguard and advance its own essential and legitimate interests by all means at its disposal should the involvement by the USSR or USA threaten these interests, he said in an address on the occasion of the 50th anniversary dinner of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg.

The major powers had interests they wished to safeguard and responsibilites to discharge in Southern Africa. "If the aim of this involvement should be to assist their friends and allies in a meaningful way to ensure their stability and sustained development, South Africa could surely not object to it. If the objective should be the furthering of peace and prosperity in the region, South Africa could not but welcome these activities and could even consider making available some of its not inconsiderable own resources towards the achievement of such aims. A meaningful and constructive understanding in terms of which the RSA would not exert itself against any of the justifiable global interests of the superpowers, including those in the Southern African context, and they in turn would not endanger South Africa's essential regional interests, may under such circumstances be possible."

"However, should the superpower involvement be conducted in a manner which the RSA perceives as threatening these essential regional interests — if violence and bloodshed can still be directly related to such actions, if political instability and glaring social deprivation remain the result, if the sustained economic viability of the supposed beneficiaries of superpower assistance fails to materialise and, above all, if the RSA remains justifiably convinced that an important thrust of such involvement is the enforced and even violent adjustment and indeed destruction of its value system and social structures — then the RSA will continue to safeguard and advance its essential and legitimate interests by all means at its disposal.

"There is reason to believe that the superpowers have come to realise that in a confrontation situation in the region the RSA enjoys certain advantages over even their massive capabilities, not least of which being the incontrovertible geographical fact of physical proximity," Mr Botha said.

"But confrontation with the superpowers is not an element inherent in the situation in Southern Africa. In the interest of all parties confrontation can be avoided if the USSR and the USA should involve themselves in a way which would credibly demonstrate that they wish to act only in the real interests of their friends and not regard the region as merely another arena in the East-West power struggle."

Southern Africa Economy, Prosperity Tied to RSA
MB311424 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 31, SAPA — Southern African states would be unable to achieve greater economic independence and prosperity without South Africa's active participation, the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. The Nkomati Accord between the Republic and Mozambique and the security agreement South Africa had concluded with Swaziland had "opened the door towards a new order of cooperation and development in Southern Africa," he said at the golden jubilee dinner of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg.

South Africa, with its particular knowledge of the problems of the Southern African region, had always been prepared to make its contribution to the region's development and security, he said. "It has never been our aim to bring about a system of economic dependence under South Africa's dominance. Interdependence is an inescapable fact of life in Southern Africa, which we can ignore only to our own detriment. The Nkomati Accord shows that with agreement reached on security issues, economic cooperation can take place on a free and equal basis in spite of difference in internal policies."

Referring to frequent calls for states in the region to seek their economic "liberation" from South Africa, he said South Africa saw nothing wrong in the desire for greater economic independence and prosperity. Such a development would benefit all of Southern Africa. "However, to work on the assumption that this goal can be achieved without South Africa's active participation is to ignore realities."

Mr Botha said the message was clear: "There can be no progress towards economic prosperity and social wellbeing in an atmosphere of enmity and interference in one another's domestic affairs." South Africa wanted normal interstate relations based on mutual respect for sovereignty and hoped an end could be made to conflict, external interference and regional hostility which had retarded the development of the region for many years.

The premier said hoped states in the region which refused to normalise relations with South Africa would soon realise they had chosen an impossible path and that if they continued a "hostile and conflictual" relationship "their people are the ones who stand to suffer most in the end. If it is our common desire to remove the region's vulnerability to outside interference and their forces of chaos and exploitation, this is the time for rational choices."

1984 would go down as a watershed year in the affairs of South and Southern Africa. Important ideals had come to fruition and a beginning had been made with implementing concepts and structures on which hopes could be pinned for a better and more prosperous future. "The year has seen the further emerging of South Africa as a regional power willing to play a positive role in the normalisation of relations and the settlement of disputes."

Mr Botha said the results of the United Nations General Assembly's two development decades for Africa — the 1960's and 1970's — had belied the post-decolonisation optimism that Africa would solve its problems of underdevelopment and economic backwardness. More than four-fifths of Sub-Saharan African countries still had annual per capital incomes of less than 360 US dollars in 1978 and their average growth rates of 0.9 percent over the two decades was the lowest of all the regions in the third world. The World Bank's most optimistic forecast for the 1980's sketched an even worse picture and all indications were that a growing number of people would find themselves in a situation of absolute poverty.

As an intrinsic part of Africa and with its own welfare and security closely linked with that of other Southern African states the Republic was "deeply concerned about this bleak and depressing" economic picture emerging from Africa. "It gives me no joy," Mr Botha said. "The pity of it all is that this economic decay is taking place in spite of Africa's rich potential. The burden and responsibility for African development rested on Africa itself and there were signs in 1984 that Africa was getting its priorities in order."

Nel Notes Treaties Used To Counter 'Enemies'

MB020720 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says South Africa is countering the international onslaught against it through treaties, such as the Accord of Nkomati signed with Mozambique, which has been a big setback for the enemies of South Africa. Addressing a public meeting at Nelspruit in the eastern part of the Transvaal Province of South Africa, Mr Nel said that by doing away with obstacles in the way of progress, and by implementing evolutionary constitutional change, South Africa would create a climate of peace and prosperity.

He said such moves would defeat plans by the enemies of South Africa to bring about internal revolution. Mr Nel said the enemies of South Africa were attacking the country at home and abroad. He said attempts were being made outside the country to isolate South Africa and promote revolution by polarizing different population groups.

Defense Minister Says 'No Hope' on Arms Embargo

MB041923 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says as long as a communist country possesses the right of veto in the UN Security Council, there is no hope that the arms embargo against South Africa will be repealed.

Speaking at the presentation of the chairman's prize of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] at the Army College in Pretoria, he said it was imperative to maintain the armaments industry in South Africa. ARMSCOR would have to give priority to replacing obsolete armaments systems and place greater emphasis on developing equipment for the Air Force and Navy.

In the light of the current peace initiative, it was only logical that there would be a shift of emphasis in the requirements of the South African Security Forces. Gen Malan said in the prevailing economic climate, ARMSCOR would have to develop a substantial foreign market, and this could only be achieved by being competitive with other armaments producers.

PFP's Suzman Disagrees With Kaunda on Sanctions

MB011211 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A member of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mrs Helen Suzman, has told the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, that she disagrees with him over economic sanctions against South Africa. At a lunch at which President Kaunda was the host, Mrs Suzman, who is accompanied by another PFP member, Mr Colin Eglin, said a boycott of South Africa would be counterproductive because of the influence of skilled blacks when they commanded consumer power and when they exercised influence thorugh trade unions. She said the arms embargo (?would have been) ineffective and that the West was unlikely to agree to broader economic sanctions against South Africa.

New Parliamentarians Take Oath in Cape Town

MB041310 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] One hundred and seventy-three members of the House of Assembly of the Eighth Parliament of the Republic of South Africa were sworn in in Cape Town this morning by the chief justice, Mr Justice P.C. Rabie. The acting state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was one of the first of a group of six cabinet ministers to take the oath. The House also approved a list of 50 names of members of the National Party to serve in the electoral college. The list includes all the ministers and deputy ministers, with the exception of Mr Botha and the minister of health and welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, who is still seriously ill.

An amendment by the chief whip of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Brian Bamford, to substitute the last eight names on the list with the names of eight senior members of the PFP was rejected in a division. The list was approved after another division.

In the Senate chamber, 78 members of the House of Representatives were sworn in. The two independent members in the House both joined political parties. The leader of the Labor Party, Rev Alan Hendrickse, announced shortly before the first session of the House that the independent member for Riversdale, Mr Douglas Josephs, had joined the Labor Party. Earlier, the independent member for the Bokkeveld, Mr A.Y. Rhoda, joined the People's Congress Party [PCP], the party, which has two members, will form the official opposition in the House.

Our parliamentary news staff reports that Mr D. de la Cruz, the PCP member for Ottery, will probably be the leader of the official opposition in the House of Representatives. The flag on parliament building is flying at half-mast in honor of the 79th elected member of the House, Mr Solly Essop of Nuweveld, who died yesterday morning. A motion to appoint 25 members of the Labor Party to the electoral college was unanimously accepted.

In the House of Delegates, 39 members took an oath of affirmation. Twenty were members of the National People's Party [NPP], led by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, and 19 opposition members. The 40th member of the House and independent member, Mr (A.E. Lambat) of Actonville, is in Mecca at present. Thirteen members of the NPP were elected to the college unopposed. The speaker was also unopposed.

SWAZILAND

Liqoqo Member, Foreign Minister To Visit Israel

MB311904 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Her majesty the queen regent, Ntombi, has accepted an invitation from the Israeli president, Dr H. Herzog, to visit Israel. The queen has delegated a high-powered delegation led by her representative, Prince Mkhatshwa, who is also a member of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo. The Israeli ambassador to Swaziland said the high-powered delegation will leave the country for Israel on the inaugural flight of Moaf, an Israeli airline, next week, Tuesday, until 9 September. The Israeli ambassador said the Moaf Israeli airline will start operating its direct flights from Israel to Swaziland early next week. The inaugural flight from Israel will land at Matsapha airport on Monday, 3 September, and return to Israel the following day on Tuesday, 4 September.

The high-powered delegation will comprise, among others, member of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, Ndvuna Masenjana Ndsibandze; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, who will be representing the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi; the minister of defense and youth and Army commander, Brigadier Fonono Dube; the ombudsman and secretary of the Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila; protocol officer, Mr John Dube; and *TIMES* editor James Dlamini.

More Mozambican Refugees Seek Refuge From Fighting

MB041803 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Sixty more Mozambicans arrived at Maphungwane over the weekend seeking refuge following an outbreak of fighting between the Frelimo forces and the rebel movement, the Mozambique National Resistance, which is determined to overthrow Machel's rule in Mozambique. The Mozambicans were taken to the chief's kraal when they arrived on Saturday evening. Our correspondent based in the Lubombo region said most of those who arrived were adults with children.

Queen Regent Thanks RSA for Friendship, Gift

MB021253 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Queen Regent Ntombi of Swaziland has thanked South Africa for its friendship and good neighborliness. In a special message delivered on her behalf at the Mananga Royal Guest House by the Swazi prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, she said that the donation of a young bull elephant to the royal kraal is a symbol of the ties of friendship between the two countries. The elephant is being used in the important traditional ceremony that is taking place in the royal kraal at Lob [illegible] present.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges RSA to Talk With Black Leaders

MB311924 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has called on South Africa to come to terms with itself and not to be propelled towards a catastrophe by some other powers. Speaking when two visiting members of South Africa's opposition Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin and Mrs Suzman, called on him at State House, Dr Kaunda said South Africa had no way out but to behave as South Africa [as heard]. He said the only way that country could do so was by acknowledging that whites and blacks, Coloreds, and Indians in that country were all South Africans, and allow them to participate in the country's economic affairs.

Dr Kaunda said once this was accepted, then there will be no choice except to release Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and other nationalists, and begin a dialogue that will lead to victory for the people of South Africa as a whole. He said when Mr Mandela is released, he must be released as a nationalist leader and not as a bantustan [as heard].

Dr Kaunda, however, wondered whether Prime Minister Pieter Botha was ready for such a dialogue, but at the same time he intimated that the West had a grave responsibility to persuade him into it. He deplored the double standards displayed by the West, and referred to the Polish situation, in which they imposed economic sanctions while avoiding to do so in South Africa, because those affected were Africans.

Recalling what Dr Kaunda had told Mr Botha, the president said his analysis about the South African situation and the prediction about a catastrophe which he had warned him about, had been proved correct. He added that no one would like to see a repeat of the SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] oil plant explosion. Dr Kaunda also added that the military build up in South Africa was a waste of money, because no nation was planning to invade.

RSA Sincerity on Namibia Now Questioned

MB021225 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda said today that he now doubted South Africa Prime Minister Pieter Botha's commitment to Namibian independence. President Kaunda said he acclaimed Mr Botha publicly as a sincere man, but now doubted this, as the South African prime minister's words do not match his actions.

The president, who was speaking at State House when he received the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, who is on an African tour in pursuit of a solution to the Namibian problem. Dr Kaunda added that Mr Botha could have abandoned the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the granting of independence to Namibia. Mr Botha's intransigency in this matter was a great disappointment to Zambia, which had earlier believed he was committed to Namibian independence.

The president said Zambia was encouraged when Mr Botha said he could not see the Cubans leaving Angola, but Namibians who must wait forever for their independence, and that he would not stand in their way once the various groups in that country agreed on procedures for independence.

The talks held early this year between Namibian political parties and South Africans showed that South Africans were not sincere in their quest for a solution to the Namibian problem. Dr Kaunda told Dr Crocker that Zambia's stand over the Namibian issue had not changed. Zambia still believed that only the American and South African Governments could help to find a lasting solution to the Namibian problem. The president has said he did not expect the Reagan administration to change its stand over the Namibian issue until after the November presidential election. Dr Kaunda expressed that the Reagan administration would review its Southern African policy at the beginning of its second term of office.

In reply, Mr Crocker said his country was still committed to finding an acceptable solution to the Namibian question, and most over the interests of his country and those of other states would be damaged if the Namibian issue remains unresolved.

Prime Minister Urges ANC Ties With RSA Groups

MB050714 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has urged the ANC of South Africa to forge links with South Africa's Coloreds and Indians in order to exert more pressure for change on the apartheid regime. Mr Mundia said the recently (?held) elections in South Africa should give the ANC a favorable opportunity to join forces with the two races to fight the racist regime. [Words indistinct] that despite the combination of sources right inside South Africa which presents unbearable [words indistinct].

Speaking when visiting Indian speaker of the lower house, Dr (Bal Ramjaka) called on him, Mr Mundia said Zambia was happy Coloreds and Indians had rejected the sham election in South Africa, which was merely designed to entrench the racist system of apartheid. He said South Africa has all along used the policy of divide-and-rule (?successfully) but while the (?three forged) together in their fight of the regime its policy would change.

Mr Mundia told Dr (Bal) that as the pressure in South Africa increased the situation would become hotter and South Africa is likely to be more ruthless in retaliation, saying it is with this in mind that Zambia hopes Indians mobilize other progressive countries to contribute more to the struggle.

ZIMBABWE

Bishop Muzorewa Released From Prison

MB041936 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The United African National Council leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has been released. An order revoking his detention was signed by the acting minister of home affairs, Comrade Moven Mahachi, following recommendations for his release by the Review Tribunal.

The minister has, however, warned that the bishop will be redetained if he is found to be acting against the interests of the state. He was also warned not to use the church as a means of spreading political doctrine among his followers. The bishop will be able to participate fully in politics provided his political activities are conducted openly and not in secret whether inside or outside Zimbabwe. The bishop was in detention for 10 months.

Nyerere Opens Harare Agricultural Show

MB311206 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Today thousands of Zimbabweans witnessed the official opening of the Harare Agricultural Show by President Julius Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania. Before going to the showground, President Nyerere and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, held a private meeting in the city.

In his speech, President Nyerere called for maximum assistance to peasant farmers, saying they must be provided with knowledge and be permitted to have access to suitable tools, improved seed, as well as upgraded livestock. He also added that they must be provided with state services and other appropriate facilities.

President Nyerere appealed for cooperation between small- scale and commercial farmers, and suggested that there should be the same cooperation for them as there is for members of Southern African Development Coordination Conference in research, export, and food production. The Tanzanian leader is scheduled to leave Zimbabwe today.